THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama—Business Paralyzed—A Counter Uprising Looked For.

By the arrival of the steamship Henry Chauncy at the port of New York, we have mail dates from Central and South America to the 20th instant.

The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Panama on the 20th, says:—

My last, mailed two days since, left the state of affairs in the interior of the State in a good deal of doubt, and we have not even now any very positive news. There can be little question, however, that the reports that General Ponce, the Dictator, who undertook to go to Santiago at the head of two or three hundred troops, has been checked on his onward march, or at least, that he is unable to advance from his point of landing at Agua Dulce, upon the city of Santiago.

It is reported that the constitutionally elected President, Senor Amador, holds him in check at the head of 400 men, and that men are gathering at all points to oppose the Dictator and to restore this portion of the State to its legal rulers. In the meantime arrests were daily taking place. Some of our most respectable citizens, suspected or known to be inimical to the new Government, have been taken into custody. The people are constantly agitated by false reports, and are very fearful that a conflict will arise in the city that will cause loss of life and result in great destruction of property.

Trade is at a stand-still, and industry completely paralyzed. The railroad and steamship companies find it extremely difficult to procure labor, as most of the able-bodied workers have taken to the bush for fear of being seized and thrust into the army. Provisions are scarce and dear, and the country people are afraid to come to market; and if this state of things continues but a short time longer, much suffering will ensue. Hundreds of the most respectable people, natives as well as foreigners, are praying that foreign governments will soon give us a protectorate and stop this eternal fighting and bickering.

We have a report that ex-President Mosquera will soon be here or at Buenaventura, in the State of Cauca, from Peru, to initiate a revolution against the national Government at Bogota. We are soon expecting 200 national troops in Panama from Carthagena, but no dependence can be placed upon their fidelity, as the fashion is now well established of buying them out bodily by either party, so that the political faction that can raise the most money at the moment is sure of their aid.

Venezuela.

A gentleman has arrived at Aspinwall as messenger from the agent in charge of the United States Legation at Caraccas, with letters to the Consul there, asking the immediate assistance of a man-of-war at Puerto Cabello and Laguayra. It appears that Monagas is revolutionizing the country, and has driven out General Falcon, who has fled to Curacoa. When the latter left he left General Bruzual nominally in charge of the Government, and this latter person has shut himself up in the Castle of Puerto Cabello, with 500 men. Bruzual has also some gunboats, and these and his guns in the castle command the city. He is levying contributions upon both foreigners and natives, and fears for their lives are entertained.

It is reported that 4000 men were marching on Puerto Cabello, to drive out General Bruzual. It is not known here to day if the Consul at Aspinwall, in the state of things on the Isthmus, can consistently ask the Saco to go to the aid of our people in Venezuela.

Prospects of a Revolution in Peru—War with Spain—Affairs with Chili.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Lima, Peru, July 14, says:—

The prospects of revolution are very dim. Prado's party is rapidly fading away, as the ex-Dictator is not particularly anxious to take active measures, and the supporters of his banner are downcast in the absence of their chief. There is a conspiracy, headed by a Dr. Urena, a distinguished lawyer, which may cause Colonel Balta some trouble; but if the latter be peaceably inaugurated, Peru may congratulate herself on her apparent safety from serious revolution for at least two years to come. No political astronomer in South America can guarantee it for a longer term than that above-mentioned, and Peru will indeed be fortunate if she enjoys peace for that time.

Balta should be inaugurated about the 28th of the present month, but as the fever has frightened away many Congressmen, it may be that the event will be delayed.

Some anxiety exists as to the choice of Ministers. If, in this most important step, Balta can manage to satisfy public opinion, his path will be very clear; but, on the contrary, if persons are appointed who do not enjoy the public confidence, trouble will ensue. The war with Spain is now considered virtually ended, and the apparition of the Spanish squadron on this coast would excite a degree of astonishment only second to that experienced in April, 1864, when the Spanish Admiral, Pinzon, took possession of the Islands of Chincha.

The conduct of Chili in the celebrated arrangement made by her Minister in England with Lord Stanley and the Spanish Ambassador, has gone far towards creating in Peru a feeling of dislike towards the alliance, and it is generally believed that the offer of the United States to mediate will ultimately be accepted. The Peruvian basis for a lasting peace would be the following:—Chili and Peru would consent to forego all claims on Spain for the damages inflicted on the two republics by the intemperate action of the Spanish squadron, and, in return, would demand the recognition of Peruvian independence by Spain, never officially announced, and the withdrawal of the heavy claims held by Spanish subjects against this country, dating from the struggle of 1821. These, of course, are simply the Peruvian ideas on the subject; it may well be conjectured that Chili would be loth to accept them, as the claims for damages sustained by the city of Valparaiso during the bombardment of that place are not to be given up so readily.

Many years back, in the remote provinces and departments, a system of vassalage has been adopted by the large planters and landowners, and the Indians, uneducated and timid, have always, until recently, bowed meekly to the yoke. But in 1867 a great rising of the *cholos* took place, and for some months a war of castes, the most terrible of all conflicts, was greatly feared. The planters, seeing their danger, immediately did all in their power to do away with the most grievous of the existing abuses, and the society referred to improved the occasion by converting this temporary advantage into a lasting one.

The laws passed in favor of the Indians were translated into the language of the interested parties and distributed among them; the existence and aim of the Association were made generally known; and now we have the satisfaction of learning that nearly all of the grievances have been abolished, and the status of the descendents of the Incas greatly improved. The condition of affairs between Chili and this country is not as comfortable as might be desired, but it is believed that no serious difficulty will ensue, and the republics will maintain the same peaceful relations as before. All the trouble arises from the natural indignation expressed by Peru concerning the Chilian-Spanish arrangement in London.

MEXICO.

England and the Mexican Ports—The Animus of all the Trouble.

The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Mazatlan, July 2, says:—

England must not think, because Mexico is without a navy, because she is but recovering from the shock of the Maximilian struggle, and still torn and distracted by civil war and revolutions, that the British lion, although now master of the Mexican waters, as represented by the naval fleet, is at all feared by the Mexicans, should he shake his massive mane on land. Right the reverse. The nation that prevented the great Napoleon III from establishing a monarchy on the Western Continent is but little alarmed by a rival nation shaking to its foundations at the threatened invasion of a handful of infuriated Fenians. On the very point of honor involved in this blockade Mexico would to-day rise in arms against England rather than submit to any humiliation. The Mexicans have but little love and less respect for the English government, owing to many causes. First, England aided and abetted the French onslaught on Mexican republicanism; secondly, England insulted the Mexican republic by virtually declaring her an outlaw and withdrawing her diplomatic representatives from the city of Mexico; lastly, and most acutely, the Mexican people are unanimous in the belief that the English navy, stationed on this coast for the last half century, has robbed their country of millions upon millions of dollars by smuggling in the most shameful and barefaced manner. Again, Mexico feels that England holds her in supreme contempt, derides her army and laughs at her prowess, and to settle these little differences of opinion Mexico is eager and willing to meet the flower of old England's army on Mexican soil. Indeed there are valiant and patriotic Mexicans who declare that England dare not throw down the glove, even at an advantage, on the soil of the republic, but, knowing Mexico to be helpless at sea, will take delight in bombarding defenseless towns and causing anguish in the hearts of timid and lovely women.

We now come to a point very illustrative and suggestive of the influence smuggling has had in settling the blockade difficulty as at present understood. It will be remembered that the telegraphic reports forwarded North settled the fact that General Corona and Captain Bridge could not come to an amicable adjustment of the dispute, and consequently the latter made preparations to bombard the city, as nothing else was left to avenge his wounded honor. Just at the last hour the Prussian and English Consuls, backed by others, addressed Captain Bridge, requesting him to cease from the threatened bombardment, owing to the defenseless state of the city, that innocent people might be injured and for various other reasons. The Mexicans assert that this was very kind on the part of the foreign merchants, and looks very humane on the face of it, but that going down deeper there is a strata of base selfishness to be discovered, worthy, they assert, of the breeders of revolution, (meaning the foreign mercnants) and of the royal smugglers, (meaning the English navy). The base selfishness is this:—"Captain Bridge, if you bombard Mazatlan we shall give you no more orders to any certain point on the coast where you will find so many hundred thousand dollars to take on board; neither will we give orders to any English man-of-war hereafter to smuggle for us, and thereby your admirals and captains shall suffer seriously in a financial point of view." This, the Mexicans affirm, was more powerful than any plea that could be used by General Corona, and had the desired effect, as they think, of saving Mazatlan from a full dose of shot and shell.

FRANCE.

Fearful Fire in the Central Markets of Paris.

A fearful fire broke out at about half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 11th inst., in one of the vaults under the central markets. These vaults are subterranean markets, in which provisions are packed by stand holders above, each having exactly the same space allotted to him underground as he rents above. Here it is that fowls are plumed, that fish is kept fresh, and here all baskets are laid aside from evening till morning. The pavilion bearing No. 1 is one of the most important in point of trade, and here it is the catastrophe occurred. It is the butter, cheese, and egg department. The quantities of grease in combustion soon converted the vaults into a lake of burning fire. Heroic feats of courage were performed by the firemen; but towards 11 a part of the ceiling above fell in, and many were whirled into the flaming liquid. The gas then exploded, when all the live animals in Pavilion No. 2 were stifled by columns of smoke, and the noise of the roaring flames was not sufficient to drown the pitiable wail of the suffering. Chains of young men were formed all around the terrific scene. Nothing can be said too expressive of eulogism on their conduct. They were not a select body of men trained to hardship or peril; they were nothing but young fellows accidentally passing or living by, but perfectly reckless of life, they ran spontaneously where the flames leaped highest, stripped off their coats, and with one cry "*a l'oeuvre*" passed buckets, rolled tubs of water, unrolled coils and harnessed themselves to carts as if they had been kept in practice for months. The French impulse, called *brio, bravura* or *furore* in music, is the keynote of the nation—it is natural to all. In less than quarter an hour an orderly service of voutneers was organized. I say orderly, because there arose one or two who positively commanded and were obeyed. At 7 o'clock the following morning the fire pumps were still at work. The losses are immense. No less than one hundred and fifty stand holders are completely ruined, 160,000 lbs. of butter boiled from one end of the vault to the other. The losses for the city of Paris are estimated at 600,000f. The cause of the disaster was the ignition of a match in some dry straw. One episode of the fire will prove that money is as dear as life in France with at least one of the fair sex. Just as the fire was most intense the air was rent with a wild shriek, and a market woman rushing every thing down before her, threw herself in the midst of the gulf; down, down she rushed, heedless of the melting grease, its insufferable smell, its forbidding aspect, and flying across the vault steeped in oil, she fumbled wildly in an iron cage, and exultingly hid a portfolio in her pocket. She turned, exclaiming, "I have got my money," but the columns of smoke had in this short time got thicker, and behind them flashed lurid flames; on she came as far as the flight of steps, when a long tongue of fire encircled her, but she pulled the portfolio from out of her pocket, and all on fire, threw it out to a fireman, crying "Help." The man caught hold of her, but when she in his arms was brought to the fresh air, she was a horrible spectacle, a perfect wound, a lump of grease on which her burned clothes were still feeding.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

General Prim Issues a Manifesto.

An address to the people of Spain by General Prim is published in the London papers. In it he says:—

"The present reactionary ministry, in whose hands, by order of the Crown, the destiny of the country has been confided, is an arbitrary government. For many years martial law has been the substitute for a constitution sunk down before to a shadow of its original self; and in consequence the liberal party has been placed in such a position that it has been compelled to abstain from taking part in any public business, and to devote itself solely to the duty of maintaining that dignity which, in the present state of tyrannical oppression and anarchy, affords the sole guarantee for the future triumph of constitutional right.

"With a supreme government based on traditional tyranny, the situation of Spain to-day is what it was yesterday, what it always has been and always will be until the reactionary political influences shall have undergone a radical change. Liberty in Spain, as administered now, is an insult to humanity. The electoral law has been made a government monopoly; parliamentary rights are derided; the municipalities are under arbitrary control, the press under a strict censorship, the exchequer empty, the ecclesiastical property sold without profit to the State, the money thus raised wasted, the law superseded, the public debt increased, Spanish paper with no value in foreign markets, agriculture perishing, industry paralyzed, excessive taxation still insufficient. Against such a miserable state of country, while the whole nation, with a bleeding heart, remembers the sanguinary nights of the 10th of April and the 3d of October, 1865, it would be impossible that the liberal party should abstain from protesting in the only form allowed to them, by maintaining a passive self-respect and wholly abstaining from public business.

"The liberal principles proclaimed by the Progressist party have a natural tendency to draw men together and to strengthen their wishes for perfect liberty. Habeas corpus law, civil and political freedom, economy in public expenditure, reform in the system of taxation, independence of the municipality and provinces, unity of right and uniformity of legislature, reforms in the army and navy, establishment of juries abolished by the government, secured rights of electors freedom of the press, religious toleration, liberty of education, right of public meeting and association—these are the principles on which the liberal party will base the future happiness of Spain.

SHOT-GUNS AND SLUGS.

Fatal Duel near the City of New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Republican*, of the 26th, says:

A sad affair of honor, so called, took place yesterday morning, which resulted in the death of Mr. Paul E. Larescue, Jr., son of Paul E. Larescue, Esq., extensively known as a notary public in Exchange alley. The other party in the affair was Mr. Bossier, a deputy constable in the Third Justice's Court. The difficulty between the parties, it appears, originated in the Third Justice's Court room on Friday afternoon, when some irritating words passed. After Larosche had left the court room and gone to his father's office, he was followed by Bossier, in company with another gentleman. Mr. Bossier called Mr. Larescue to come out, saying he wished to speak to him. As soon as Larescue had stepped outside the door, Bossier without any words slapped him in the face; Larescue returned this with a blow which knocked Bossier down. By this time the brother of Bossier reached the spot, and there was an attempt at pistol drawing, but friends and bystanders interfered and the parties were separated. The result of the quarrel was a challenge by Mr. Larescue, and the combatants met yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, in the parish of St. Bernard, some distance below the city, near the U. S. Barracks. Mr. Larescue was accompanied by Messrs. Marcel and V. Smith as his seconds and Dr. Berjot as his surgeon; while Messrs. Forstal and Labatut acted as the friends and Dr. Rance as the surgeon of Mr. Bossier. The ground was marked off at forty paces, and double barreled shot-guns, loaded with slugs, were the weapons selected. At the first fire the weapon of Mr. Bossier missed fire. At the second fire Mr. Larescue received a ball in the right side immediately under the ribs, the ball passing entirely through his body. The unfortunate young man was conveyed to the dwelling of his parents on Royal, between Hospital and Ursulines streets, where he died at half-past 4 o'clock last evening.

K. K. K.

They Attempt to Burn Alive a Member of the Union League.

The telegraph recently outlined the particulars of an attempt upon the life of Mr. Steward, a harmless teacher of a public school near Washington, Adams county, Miss. The facts having been reported to General Dudley, commander of the post, he ordered the arrest of several persons, and measures were taken for an exhaustive investigation. A citizen of Natchez has communicated to the New Orleans *Republican* Mr. Steward's version of the outrage, and we extract therefrom the following:—

Before daybreak on Sunday morning, July 19, I heard voices saying:—"There has been a great row in Natchez to-night, and four colored and two white men have been killed, and we were mixed up in the scrape, and we want your advice and help to get away." I replied, "I know nothing about it, and can't give you any advice what to do; and I have no means to help you with." After parley I went to the door, and was drawn a little to one side under a tree, when a third person stepped up to me and placed a pistol to my breast, and said, "One loud word, and I'll blow your brains out." The other two took each one of my arms, and placed pistols at the side of my head and said, "Keep silent or you die on the spot." I saw then that they were white men in disguise. They led me forward some distance to the road, and as we passed along others fell in until the number had become fifteen or twenty. I was marched along the road some distance, surrounded on all sides by men in disguise, and each man with a revolver in his hand. I was halted, and after certain Ku-Klux cabalistic signs and motions, I was ordered to kneel and say my prayers. The man that was with me from the start, when I was on my knees, stepped to the side of the road and brought a large can, and approached me with it in his hand, and at a sign another of the Klan pulled back my head, and the one with the can began pouring the contents over my head and face. Another was with a large wisp of hay rubbing the stuff over my face and through my hair. One of the Klan said:—"Don't pour it all over his head and face; pour it all over the body of the d—— radical son of a ——." I kept jerking my head about from one side to the other so rapidly that the man with the can became enraged and swore at me, and said he had me now, and he would give me a taste of hell on earth before he got through with me. He cursed me for a d—— radical son of a ——, and in wide use of words and language that had been spoken to me at a Democratic meeting a few days previous to the election. I recalled the words, and at once recognized the voice and the language to be that of the same person who had threatened me.

The ringleader then stepped up and ordered silence, and said to me:—"You are a member of the Loyal League?" I replied affirmatively. He then said:—"Give me the signs and passwords." I told him that I could not. He repeated the demand several times, but I kept silent. He became enraged, and cursed me.

"Let's hang him and leave him to be seen by his thieving carpet-bag associates" Others still said, "That is too good for him; set him on fire and let him loose, and he may run and show himself to others of his crew, that they may see what is intended for all of them; for we will give all of them a small smell of hell before we get through with them."

I was repeatedly told to kneel. The one that had been counting said, G—d d—m him, he will soon be glad to get down. I will go on with the counting." He resumed where he had left off "Five, six, seven, eight," and as he pronounced "eight," I made one desperate spring backward, expecting to be shot to pieces. This brought me among those who were behind me. Two of them grabbed me by the shirt, which they tore away. They then grasped me by the arm, but the coal tar and oil and other ingredients had made my skin so slippery that they could not hold me. I broke from them and ran. Several shots were fired, but fortunately none struck me. I ran about forty paces and then rushed into the hedge. The hedge is so compact that I could not get through it, but I crawled in as far as I could possibly get, and lay there as still as death; they searched for me awhile, and at length they mounted their horses and rode off.

SINGULAR.

A Boy Drowned in a Well, and is Resuscitated.

A singular case of drowning and resuscitation occurred on Friday last. Henry Stone, a little son of Charles Stone, of this village, of about seven years of age, with his grandmother, Mrs. Whitney, were visiting at N. G. Pierce's, in Westminster, in the cellar of whose house is a well. During the afternoon the boy was in the field with Mr. Pierce and son, who were haying, when he was sent to the house for a bottle of beer, which was in the cellar, and which was to be got for him by a girl of about fifteen, employed in Mr. Pierce's family, Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Whitney being absent at the time calling on a neighbor.

The boy made known his errand, but the girl did not start immediately, as she was adjusting her hair, and impatient to accomplish his object he went down cellar himself, though we believe he was cautioned about the well. Not returning as soon as might be expected, the girl went to the door and called, but no answer. She ran down cellar to the well; all was still and nothing could be seen, but having no doubt he was in the well, she ran to call the men in the field, and in her excitement fell twice—once from the steps of the house, and once before she was where she could communicate what had happened. Mr. Pierce of course ran, but being a fleshy man, he thinks a fast walk would have carried him quite as rapidly.

Arriving at the cellar, Mr. Pierce sent his boy for a pole, spike, and hammer. On these being brought to him, the spike was driven into the pole, the cellar being dark and a candle having been lighted meantime, and by good luck or management the spike caught the boy's clothes at once, and he was brought up. Mr. Pierce, who appears to have acted with much presence of mind on this occasion, immediately stripped off his clothes and constantly rubbed him, and wrapped him in flannels wet with hot water and changed often. No signs of life appeared for the first five minutes. At the end of that time a movement was observed, and in about ten minutes he began to breathe naturally, though of course in great distress, vomiting water and blood.

We have thus been particular in giving details, that the reader may judge for himself as to the amount of time the boy was without natural breathing, which must have been about 17 minutes. He must have lain in the bottom of the cold well, which is ten feet deep and half filled with water, from seven to ten minutes at least. The distance which Mr. Pierce came to the house from the field was forty rods, as paced by William Stone, of this village, who is grandfather of the boy, and who rapidly passed it in two minutes and forty seconds. There was a wound on the back of his head, as if he struck something as he fell in, which may have so stunned him that he did not quite fill with water and rise and sink the usual three times. The next day the boy was able to be brought to his home in this village, and last Monday was out playing with other boys.—*Bellows Falls (Vt.) Times.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

More Trouble in the Mining Districts—The European Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

Mass Meeting at Scranton and Pittston—A Serious Revolt at New Boston—Proclamations by the Sheriff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 30.—A great mass meeting of miners was held last night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, under the auspices of the Miners' Benevolent Society. Delegates from Schuylkill county, who were appointed at a recent meeting at Mahoney City, were received, and inflammatory speeches were made. It was agreed to let the Scranton works resume business temporarily, but to demand the advance of twenty per cent. on the wages for mining coal. A mass meeting is to be held to-night, at Pittston, and to-morrow at Wilkesbarre. The main troubles are at Wilkesbarre. Mr. Broderick, the Superintendent of Lee's mines, near Nanticoke, has died from his injuries. The telegraph to-day from Wilkesbarre, announces that there is great trouble at Hutchinson and New Boston. The miners are armed. A revolt has taken place. Sheriff Van Leer will issue another proclamation to-morrow.

FROM BALTIMORE.

After the Great Flood.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—The real suffering from the flood just now begins to apper. Many who had been in comfortable circumstances, who lost their all, and are thrown out of business, and who have been too timid to ask assistance, are now making their wants known and being relieved. The distress is truly painful. The want of bridges, partially isolating two sections of the city, greatly interrupts business. The ultimate result will, no doubt, be the deepening and widening of Jones' Falls, which will cost several millions of dollars. There is no sickness yet in the flooded district.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 30—Forenoon.—Consols, 94⅛; 5 20s, 72⅞@72¼; Illinois Central, 94⅛; Erie, 43⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—Forenoon.—Cotton steady. The day's sales is estimated at 8000 bales. Uplands, 9⅛d.; Orleans, 9⅝d. The shipment of cotton from Bombay to the 24th inst. was 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Beef declined to 105s. Bacon advanced to 48s.

ANTWERP, July 30—Forenoon.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 51f.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—General Halleck and Staff sailed for Sitka to-day, in the steamer Pacific, on a tour of inspection of the military post of Alaska. The Pacific carries a cargo of ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster stores.

Arrived—Ships Dreadnought and Look Out, from New York; Morseman, from Liverpool; and General Windham, from Australia.

Flour—Old, 7@7 25; new, $6 75@7·75. Wheat, $1 88; for good shipping. Legal Tenders, 70¼.

Disastrous Fire in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30.—The large five-story granite warehouse, Nos. 42 and 44 Summer street, occupied by Lewis & Brown, wholesale trimming goods; Seary, Vaster & Bowman, silk manufacturers; Porter Bros., commission merchants, and Lewis & Cohen, cap manufacturers, was badly damaged by fire last night. Loss, $150,000; partially insured.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30.—The bark George T. Kemp arrived here from the Cape of Good Hope this morning, with a number of animals for Van Amburgh's menagerie. Among them are two African cows, two baboons, one chimpanzee, two porcupines, and two cranes.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer America, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie $225,000.

DISASTER.

The Oil Explosion near Pittsburg.

From the Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday.

A terrific oil explosion occurred at the Album Oil Works, owned by Messrs. Lafferty and Waring, and located at Bennett's station, three miles from the city, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of one man and the serious, perhaps fatal, injury of another. It appears that about half past six o'clock last evening, a train of oil cars were left on the siding for the purpose of being refined at the works. The siding at this place runs up to the works, and Mr. Robert Lafferty, one of the owners of the works, assisted by a young man named James Gonigle and the stillman, whose name we were unable to ascertain, was engaged in unloading the oil. A plug at the bottom of one of the tanks became loose by some means or other, and the oil running out caught fire from the furnaces, in front of which the train was standing, and the flames communicated immediately to the eight other tanks of the train, causing a terrific explosion. The burning oil flew in all directions, setting fire to the oil works, which were burned to the ground. James Gonigle, a boy about seventeen years of age, was blown across the track, and his body was burned to a crisp. Coroner Clawson has been notified, and will hold an inquest to day. The stillman was missing at last accounts, and is supposed to have been killed. Mr. Robert Lafferty, one of the proprietors of the works, was badly burned, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The unfortunate man was badly burned, and the flesh came off his hands and arms.

COLLISION ON THE CAPE MAY RAILROAD.—A collision occurred this morning on the Cape May Railroad, near Kaighn's Point, between a locomotive going down the road and a way train coming up. The train was badly wrecked, but as far as ascertained no one was hurt. The early train from Cape May was unable to run up to Camden in consequence of the road being obstructed, and the passengers were forced to get out and walk to the Kaighn's Point Ferry, and reach the city in that way. Vague rumors prevailed in the city of the collision, and caused some anxiety to persons who had friends on the excursion and regular trains to Cape May. These trains, however, passed down long before the collision occurred.

THE COLUMBUS PRISONERS.

They Return to their Homes and Publish a Card.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, in its issue of the 16th instant, says:—

"The citizens of Columbus, lately on trial before a military commission at Atlanta, returned to this city yesterday evening—all well and in good spirits. They were met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, where the bond, required by the military, was signed. The late prisoners then went to their respective homes."

The prisoners published a card in which they said:—The prisoners arrested in May were at Fort Pulaski before their removal to Atlanta. Their cells were as dark as dungeons, without ventilation, and but four by seven feet. No bed or blanket was furnished. The rations consisted of a slice of fat pork three times each week, and beef too unsound to eat the remaining days. A piece of bread for each meal, soup for dinner and coffee for breakfast, finished the bill of fare. An old oyster can was given each prisoner, and in this vessel both coffee and soup were served. It may be said that the soldiers received nothing better; but these citizens were not soldiers, and their friends were able, willing, and anxious to give them every comfort. Why were they denied the privilege? Repeated communication with their friends, relatives, or counsel, they were forced to live in these horrid cells night and day, prostrated by heat and maddened by myriads of mosquitoes. The calls of nature were attended to in a bucket, which was removed but once in twenty-hours.

At McPherson Barracks we were placed in cells five feet eleven inches wide by ten feet long. These cells were afterward divided, reducing their width to two feet ten inches. This is terrible, but true. Upon the arrival of the officer sent from Washington to investigate the arrests, the partitions were removed. Neither bed nor bedding was furnished for from two to five days. We were not permitted to see our friends, families or counsel, until after memorials to Congress had aroused the whole country to the enormity of the outrage. Even after this, our letters, breathing the affection of a wife or mother were subjected to inspection. The prison sink was immediately at our cell doors, and emitted a stench that was horrible. At times, when some humane soldier was willing to transcend his orders and give us a breath of fresh air to soothe our distended, bursting veins, we would ask him to close the door, preferring to risk suffocation rather than endure the intolerable smell. During all this time we were ignorant of the charges against us. Of course we accepted the common rumor that our arrest grew out of the murder of Ashburn; but after our counsel was permitted to visit us, no definite line of defense could be planned in the absence of all specifications.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Emma Alder was charged with the larceny of five towels. The District Attorney informed the jury that there was no evidence of a felonious intent. Verdict not guilty.

James Mullen was indicted for assault and battery and assault and battery, with intent to kill James Raney. The evidence was that the night before New Year's Mullen came into a bar-room where he was with a Mr. Getz. Mullen asked for beer, and being told they had none, he asked for whisky. The proprietor told him he thought he had enough. Witness said he made some remark about there being no use in making a fuss, when Mullen drew a knife, and thrust it into witness' stomach. William Mauser, the proprietor of the lager beer saloon, states that Mullen was half intoxicated, and behaved badly and he refused to give him whisky. Raney remonstrated, and then he was stabbed. Raney was confined to his bed six or eight weeks. On cross-examination witness testified that he called upon Raney to assist in ejecting Mr. Muller; that Raney was trying to put him out, and he (witness) was not at that moment holding Mullen; that he saw Mullen stab Raney with his left hand. Mr. Everhardt, another witness, swore he saw Mullen stab Raney.

Dr. Hough on testified that he attended Raney when wounded; the knife did not sever any of the umbilical arteries, but just went through the abdomen; some of the veins were cut and the wound was serious.

The defense offered no testimony, and Judge Pierce told the jury that if they were satisfied there was an intent to kill they would find him guilty, but if not so satisfied they might find him guilty of assault and battery only. Verdict guilty on both counts. Sentence deferred till Saturday, in order to give prisoner an opportunity of offering testimony with regard to his previous character.

There being no further business before the Court, it adjourned at an early hour.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 30, 1868.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. 115½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for July 7·30s; 108⅞ for 10 40s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; 109¾ for '67 5 20s; and 109¾ for '68 5 20s. City loans were a fraction higher; the new issue sold at 102⅞@103, and advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 56, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; Reading at 47·44, no change; Little Schuylkill at 45@45¼, an advance of ½; and Catawissa preferred at 33¾, a slight decline. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 68¾ for Norristown; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; and 26¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22½ for Spruce and Pine; 10¼ for Hestonville; 31½ for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½. 240 was bid for North America; 161 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58½ for Commercial; 60 for Girard; 87 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 22½@22¼, a slight advance; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; and 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street:

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 2 m 68 ..... 103¾

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa R 1 m 68	100¼	35 sh Mech Bk	31½
$2000 Pa cp 88	100	12 sh Leh V R	56
$6000 Pa 6s, 1 series	104	50 do	56
$20.0 Read 6s '70	105	19 do	56
$2000 City 6s, New	102¾	20 sh Penna R	53½
$2000 Len 6s, '84	82	21 do	53¾
$1000 do	82¼	7 do	53
$1000 Susq bs	59¾	73 do	53
100 sh Leh Nav	22¾	100 sh Read R	47·44
20 do	22½		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 A. M.	144¾	11·40 A. M.	145¼
10·10 "	144¾	11 54 "	145
10·16 "	144¾	12·05 P. M.	145¼
10·40 "	144¾	12·07 "	145¼
10·51 "	144¾	12·25 "	145¼
10·55 "	144¾	12·30 "	145
11·15 "	145		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110¼; 3 days, 110½@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115¼@115½; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; new 5 20s, 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, 109¼@109½; do., 1868, 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; 7·30s, July, 108¾@109. Gold, 144¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do., 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, new, 109¾@109¾; do., 1868, 109¼@109¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108½; do. 7·30s, July, 108¾@109; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; do., September, 1865, 117¾@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 144¾@145. Silver, 136@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 30.—The Flour Market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9@11·25 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·25@9 50 ₰ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat We advance our quotations fully five cents ₰ bushel. Sales of 3000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $2·40@2 45; and 300 bushels No. 1 spring at $2 10. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65 ₰ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of Western mixed at $1·18@1·20. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 86@88c.; and Delaware at 89@90c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—The demand for Cloverseed is less active, and prices are not so strong. Sales at $8 50@8 62½. Timothy is held at $2 75. Flaxseed is worth $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is in good request, with sales in bond at 58@60c.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

"On the Stock Exchange there was an active time in nearly all the Border State boards, and up to about 3 o'clock P. M, the advance on yesterday's sales was quite general, about ⅜@1 ₰ cent. each on the bonds of Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouri. Near the close of the afternoon old Board, a telegraphic rumor was circulated that the Tennessee Legislature had resolved to fund the July coupons, and the matured and maturing principal and interest for three years to come, into new 30-year bonds. Messrs. Taylor Brothers have shown us a private despatch, from a source at Nashville that they entirely rely upon, to the purport that such a measure did pass the State Senate this morning unanimously. The preamble to the bill sets forth the reasons for the measure. The report caused a reaction to 65@65¼ for the new, and 67@67¼ for the old bonds. The telegraph to-night will probably further information to the Associated Press. The Missouris advanced to 92@92¼ per cent., and are made strong by the announcement in this morning's papers by telegraph from St. Louis, that the Pacific Railway Company are providing the means to purchase and surrender for cancellation $5,000,000 Missouri State Bonds in settlement of the original lien of the State for bonds advanced to build the road."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money is more abundant than ever at 3@4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. A large number of outside banks are among the anxious lenders, and, failing to place their funds at 3 per cent. on Governments, make loans at any price they can get, and loans are made at 2@2½ per cent. on these securities.

"Sterling exchange is dull at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110¼; London, sight, 110⅝; Paris, long, 5·18¾@5 12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅝; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5 16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41⅜; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79⅜@80; Berlin, 71¾@72.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—Receipts, for customs, $390 000; for gold notes, $121,000; total receipts, $1,090 810,04; total payments, $559,453 47; balance $83,455,356 99.

"Freights were quiet. To Liverpool, 56,000 bush Corn at 5½d. To Bristol, 2200 bbls. rosin at 2s. 6d. ₰ 280 lb, and 250 tons oil cake on private terms."

"The return from the Bank of England for the week ending July 15, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Opinions of Senator Morton on Repudiation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In his speech on the Funding bill, delivered in the Senate July 13, Senator Morton took ground, side by side with Pendleton and Butler, that it is lawful and right for the Government to pay the Five-twenty bonds in legal-tender notes. "In matters of such immense magnitude," said he, "the nation can only be bound by the law;" and laying aside conscience and common sense, he proceeded, in justification of the financial plank in the Democratic platform, to quote from the various acts authorizing the issue of legal-tenders a number of declarations identical in substance with the following:—

"The notes herein authorized shall be received in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due the United States, except duties on imports, and all claims and demands against the United States of any kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest aforesaid."

Neither the provision above quoted, nor any of the others produced by the Indiana Senator, makes any exception in favor of greenbacks. Greenbacks, he declares, are therefore to be paid in legal-tender notes. For, to use the argument and the very words of the Senator, "If you prove that the Government is bound to pay these (greenbacks) in coin, you do it in the face of four direct and plain statutes, as unequivocal as any statutes that ever were written." Every greenback carries on its face a promise on the part of the United States to pay a certain number of dollars to the bearer. What of that? The people of the United States, upon Senator Morton's interpretation of the acts of Congress, are at liberty forever to repudiate those promises. They are furthermore at liberty to keep them depressed thirty per cent. below their par value. And if thirty per cent. why not ninety-nine? On the plea of relieving tax-payers and keeping to the letter of the law, Pendleton, Morton, Butler, and Stevens, in company with the La Crosse *Democrat* and the main body of those who will vote the Democratic ticket in November, propose to perpetrate this swindle on the creditors of the Government until the entire national debt disappears, paid without the departure of a single gold dollar from the Treasury.

What a revolution has swept over the financial opinions of Senator Morton since August 27, 1867, may be gathered from the following extracts from a speech of his made in Columbus, Ohio, at that time.

"The Democratic leaders of the North intend to make their final and desperate stand for existence and power upon that question (repudiation). They will appeal to the basest passions of the people, to their cupidity, to their selfishness, to the Satanic temptation of exemption from taxes, to the poor against the rich, and to labor against capital. * * One of the latest forms in which repudiation has shown its horrid front is the proposition to pay off the whole national debt in greenbacks. * * It is very absurd to talk about paying a debt by giving another obligation for it which is not to be paid. And I notice this proposition as a weak device of the enemy, by which they approach direct repudiation."

General Rosecrans for Mexico—Our Relations with Mexico.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The appointment by the President, and the prompt confirmation by the Senate of General Rosecrans as Minister to Mexico during the closing hours of the late session of Congress, will be something of a pleasant surprise to the country. A patriotic soldier, whose splendid services to the Union cause in the great work of suppressing our late Southern rebellion will never be forgotten while the nation lives, a fine scholar, a man of liberal ideas, and a good Catholic, General Rosecrans is the very man as our Minister to Mexico to make the most favorable impression on that Government and people in reference to the wishes and purposes of the United States in our future relations with the sister republic. Such an appointment is of itself the most flattering recognition of the government of Juarez, and carries with it the most friendly intimation that as far as possible our Government will assist him in the establishment of law and order, industry, and prosperity, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine.

Since the French invasion and the establishment of the empire of Maximilian our relations with Mexico have been mainly conducted through Senor Romero, Minister of the republic at Washington. Since the withdrawal of the French army of occupation and the overthrow of the empire, with the bloody death of Maximilian, the republic has been awaiting at the national capital a duly accredited Minister from Washington. Meantime the representatives in Mexico of all the European Governments who had recognized and served under the empire having been dismissed with the restoration of the republic, General Rosecrans will be the first ambassador on the ground from any of the great powers in the work of reopening commercial relations under the republic. To a question on the subject in the British House of Commons, on Monday last, Lord Stanley replied that Mexico (the republic) broke off relations with England in consequence of England's recognition of the empire of Maximilian; that if the republic should make overtures for their resumption there would be no difficulty about it; but that dignity and self-respect would not permit England to solicit the renewal of official intercourse between the two countries. And so it is with France, Spain, Belgium, and Austria. General Rosecrans, therefore, on his arrival at the Mexican capital will find himself, in reference to the international affairs of Juarez, master of the situation.

Meanwhile our special correspondent at Rome has given us a curious bit of news in relation to Juarez and the Church and Church party. It thus appears that with all his sins and transgressions against the Church and the Church property of Mexico Juarez has found grace with the forgiving Holy Father; that his Holiness, at the request of Juarez, has confirmed the nomination of six bishops made by the latter to sees in Mexico; that the Pope seized the opportunity for a hit at the heretic Prime Minister of Austria, in announcing these appointments to the cardinals in consistory directly after delivering his allocution against the abolition of the Austrian Concordat, and that such juxtaposition must deeply wound the Austrian imperial family and still further widen the breach between Vienna and Rome. Juarez is said to have written an autograph letter to the Pope, couched in the most penitent style, apologizing for his past acts and promising a splendid future for the church in Mexico. On this tack, however, Juarez will be apt to fail, as Maximilian failed in betraying the party with which he came into power. It was the liberal party with Juarez. It was the Church party with Maximilian.

The European complications suggested on the Mexican question from these new relations between Juarez and the Holy Father we are strongly tempted to consider. It will suffice for the present that they must widen the breach between the Pope and Austria, and tend to closer relations between Austria, Italy and Germany at large and Russia. We are dealing, however, with the mission of General Rosecrans to Mexico. As a good Catholic he will command the confidence of Juarez, his government and people, all Catholics; but as a good American, General Rosecrans may be useful to Juarez in defining to him the beauty and simplicity of the American system of the complete separation and independence of Church and State. The world is coming to this. England is breaking ground in this direction; Austria, in a few bold strides, has advanced from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century; in Mexico we had supposed the question settled in the removal of the late empire, after a series of bloody struggles running through nearly half a century. If Juarez is now on the back track he will be swept aside. As the best advice we can give him we should advise him on this vital question of Church and State to consult freely with General Rosecrans, if he would learn the secret of the internal strength of the Government of the United States and the way to a prosperous prolongation of Mexican independence.

Disturbing Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Times,

The *World* sends forth the Blair and Hampton poison somewhat diluted, as in this paragraph:—

"Why should reconstruction be more sacred than anything else? The radicals have derided, and spat upon and disregarded the wise and beneficent Federal Constitution, and made it a thing of no account, and yet a whisper against this precious Africanizing scheme of reconstruction of theirs is met by a whirlwind of frantic execrations. To shut off all inquiry into its merits they bawl that it is a fixed fact, and appeal to the cowardice of the people not to disturb it. Why shouldn't it be disturbed if it is wrong? We are a practical people, and if a fact was fixed an hundred times over, and fixed wrong, that is no reason but that it should be fixed an hundred times more, if necessary, until it is fixed right. We want no loose ends left hanging in this matter, and it may be as well for these gentry to so understand the purpose of the people."

This is milk and water, compared with the strong stuff of the Blair letter, the Democratic platform, or the speeches of Southern Rebels. It shows that though our contemporary's flesh is willing to go all lengths with and for its party, its spirit is hesitating and weak.

For the information of this anxious inquirer, we may remark that nobody has claimed for reconstruction a sanctity superior to all lawful methods of change. Nobody has alleged that it should not be disturbed "if it is wrong;" nor has anybody that we have heard of objected to all needful amendments, "until it is fixed right." We entreat the *World*, therefore, to dispel all fears upon this head. It may go forth unarmed, and urge the expediency of as many reforms in regard to the working of reconstruction as experience shall show to be necessary.

But there are two ways of "disturbing" reconstruction, and we fear that the *World*, in its desire to keep Brick Pomeroy off the track, has lost the clear light which until recently guided its steps. Its opinion within less than a month was that any changes hereafter to be made in the government of the reconstructed States must be made by and through the people of the States themselves. It said, for instance, not many weeks ago, "that negro suffrage cannot be uprooted by the Federal Government, even under Democratic control." It said again, that "when the negro Constitutions go into operation, the former State Governments will be defunct." Still later, discussing the very contingency which the Rebel politicians threaten, it maintained that the local Government entitled to call on the President for support, "is the one which is recognized by Congress by the admission of Senators and representatives chosen under it." It asserted the existence of "a complete chain of legal obligations, binding the Federal authority to sustain the new Governments against any attempts to change them without their consent." We might multiply these citations, if it were necessary, to show how fully and how justly the *World* understood the position before the nomination of Seymour and Blair on a revolutionary platform.

The *World* was then alive to the folly and danger of all modes of disturbing reconstruction by Federal power, or by force, or by any other agency than that which the new Constitutions respectively indicate. Whence the change in our contemporary's views? Whence the distorted vision, the affected horror of "the sanctity of reconstruction," and the timid, wavering, and unsatisfactory by-play, in behalf of the revolutionists?

We entreat our contemporary to turn for consolation and encouragement to its own columns previous to the date of the New York Convention. It may take a few doses of physic with decided benefit to its moral health. It may learn afresh that henceforward the reconstructed States have their local affairs in their own keeping, and that if the Southern leaders of its party attempt to interfere with the local authorities by violence, the President will be bound to step in and hang them. It will then see why reconstruction "shouldn't be disturbed" after Democratic fashion, even though it be not perfect; while it will perceive that all needful improvements may in due time be lawfully and peaceably introduced.

"Negro Supremacy."

From the Chicago Republican.

There is no greater trash of nonsense than the current talk about the degradation of white men resulting from black men voting. The real degeneracy consists in the malignant stubbornness which refuses to acknowledge in the negro anything more than a Heaven-decreed bondsman. The Democratic contempt for impartial suffrage is but a silly manifestation of aristocratic disdain—the feeling of the lady of quality, who, being on her death-bed, asked her spiritual adviser whether she and her cook would occupy equal positions in the mansions of the blest, or whether she would be assigned to her appropriate sphere in the parlor, and Biddy to her natural place in the kitchen. Nobody, who believes in a future state of rewards and punishments, doubts that the souls of some white men will be writhing and howling in torments, while the souls of some black men will be supremely happy in the everlasting city. If a being with a dusky skin, kinky wool, flat nose, thick lips, and ebo shins can qualify himself, by a life of purity on earth, for association with angels in the perpetual presence of Jehovah, how narrow and contracted must be the heart that refuses to recognize such a being in the flesh as a 'man and a brother."

While Democratic speakers and writers insist that negro suffrage is an intolerable and loathsome outrage upon the white man, they neglect to explain how it is that conferring a right upon a person with an ebony skin operates to degrade a man with a white skin. If Sambo is the being he is represented to be—an ignorant, prejudiced, superstitious, incapable fellow, dependent in every element of his nature, and without progressive capacity—then the superior race has nothing to fear from the ballot as wielded by his low grade of intelligence, for he embodies those very qualities of mind which become plastic in the hands of high intellect. But the whole history of the past shows that the portraiture of the ex-slave, as drawn by the ex-master, is a monstrous deformity, unlike the reality as those old pictures of the Last Supper, in which our Saviour is depicted as sitting at a table garnished with all manner of modern cutlery, glassware, and dishes.

In the days when the plantation aristocrats had possession of the general Government, the Southerners delighted to represent the negroes as "a simple, dependent, affectionate race," yet the master was constantly on the alert against slave insurrections. Amid the grim realities of war, the chattel was boasted of as a model of attachment and fidelity, full of admiration for his manacles. It was not until the black man refuted by his conduct the theory of his character so long presented to the world by his owner, that he was hated and despised. It was the unwelcome lesson of his patriotism, his love of freedom, his prowess, and his unbending independence of thought, taught on hundreds of battle-fields, in many a bold charge that scattered dismay and death throughout the Rebel ranks, that made him an object of supreme aversion to his former master, and precipitated upon his almost helpless head the weight of an implacable, yet unreasonable resentment. His enemies fully comprehend his power of self-protection involved in the possession of suffrage. It is to disarm him, and place him completely at the mercy of his foes, that the cry of "negro supremacy" has been raised. None better understand the fallacy of the slogan than those who shout it loudest.

It is true that the negro is not learned, nor refined, nor rich, as a class, yet they are making signal progression in each of these directions. At their present rate of improvement, not many years will be required to make them, in all respects of intellectual capacity and of property acquisitions, the equals of the whites, taken in mass. Even the Israelites, delivered from bondage, do not appear to have advanced so quickly as these emancipated blacks, in all the elements of mental elevation and material prosperity. Had the Angle-Saxon race been enslaved for centuries; been kept in forced ignorance; been reduced to drudgery and toil; been degraded in caste, and restrained of the power of self-amelioration; been deprived of the right to acquire property; been sold from hand to hand as so many horses or swine; been doomed to unavoidable prostitution; been burned at the stake, or hung to a gibbet, in punishment for resisting the authority of the master; been beaten with many stripes on small provocation; been separated for life, at will of the owner, from wife and children; and been hunted down with bloodhounds, and consigned to unmerciful chastisement, or to outright torture, for the attempt to escape from a grinding and almost intolerable despotism—had such calamities befallen for ages those who now are ex-masters, then they probably would not have exhibited, on being set free, without home, land, plough, horses, money, trade, or education, a nobler progression, within three years, than have the ex-slaves. Yet we might have had, after the manner of now, a senseless cry about "white supremacy."

The Way Mr. Seymour Supported the Government in 1863.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

In 1863 Seymour's great anxiety was to have the draft stopped. Had it been done it would have given the Rebels the victory. As the most effective way to assist them he set himself at work to have the draft stopped, stimulated the mob to resist its execution, and backed by his own personal application the demand of this description of his "friends" that the law should not be executed. What makes the matter all the worse for Seymour, and shows conclusively where his heart was, is the fact that it was when men were more needed and loyal men were striving hardest, that he plied his efforts most vigorously to prevent enlistments and the execution of the draft. He interposed all sorts of quibbles, and finally interposed the plea of unconstitutionality, which usually takes longest to decide—the plea which lawyers hopeless of gaining their case but anxious only to stave off decision as long as possible, frequently fall back on. Seymour knew that what the Rebels, beaten at Gettysburg and hard pushed at many points, wanted was time. This he undertook to gain for them by attempting to have the draft suspended until the question of the law's constitutionality could be taken into the courts and there tested—a process which might last six months or six years. Such a proposition he addressed to Mr. Lincoln, who replied to him under date of August 8, 1863, as follows:—

"Your communication of the 31 instant has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other reasons, TIME is too important."

After suggesting explanations of the alleged discrepancies in the calculations for the draft, and expressing a readiness to have all real errors corrected, Mr. Lincoln continued, in response to other propositions of the Governor:—

"I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. *But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained.* We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our own victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste our time to re-experiment with the volunteer system already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precise legal proportion to those who are not to go. *My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical,* in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country."

It was in this way that Mr. Lincoln was compelled to argue with the Governor of the largest State in the darkest time of the Rebellion. Is there any reason why his nomination should not be received in the South with the greatest approbation, and supported with the greatest zeal?

An Issue of Fact Decided.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

For the last three years we have been urged by Southerners to advise emigrants to seek the cheap lands, genial climate, etc., of the South. We have often done so, but with reservations. We tell Northern men who seek new homes that the South offers great inducements, but that they will do well to settle in neighborhoods, forty or fifty families in a cluster, so as to have their own mechanics, traders, etc., and not be dependent on others; for we don't like the spirit evinced by a large portion of the Southern whites towards those who dissent from their politics. We can advise no man to make his home where he will be obliged to support any particular party under the penalty of social ostracism.

This view has been repeatedly arraigned, publicly and privately, as narrow and uncharitable, and our Northern people assured that they may think and act as they please at the South, provided they obey the laws.

The speech of Howell Cobb at the Democratic Ratification meeting at Atlanta, Ga., on the 23d inst., affords a striking and undesigned confirmation of our view.

Howell Cobb is a representative man. He was a Democratic member of Congress for many years, and was Speaker during the Thirty-first. He was thence transferred to the Senate, where he served with distinction until called to the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of the Treasury. While holding that most responsible position he perverted its great powers to the furtherance of secession, and was powerfully instrumental in forcing Georgia into rebellion. When he at length resigned to go South, he left the finances in a state of chaos; having depleted the Treasury to pay off millions of debt not yet due at a large premium, and then tried to borrow at most usurious rates to fill the vacuum. Most certainly, if man was ever a traitor, then was Howell Cobb a traitor. As such—having done his utmost to destroy the Union—he is disfranchised by Congress.

Joseph E. Brown is also a Georgian by birth and life-long residence, was elected Governor as a Democrat, and did much to plunge Georgia into Rebellion. Having got enough of this, he is now a Republican, favors universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and is regarded as a radical leader. Of him, and such as he, Howell Cobb thus speaks in his harangue reported in our last:—

"A friend told me, as I was coming here the other day, that he heard another say that, by a speech that I had made at Davis Hall, I had made half a dozen votes for Joe Brown. Well, I came to make half a dozen more to-day. He and his associates were at Chicago. He and his associates joined and united in pronouncing this infamous doctrine—the nigger is good enough for Georgia, but not good enough for Ohio and New York. Are not the people of Georgia right in assigning him the status which he has taken for himself? If niggers are good enough for Georgia, it is that kind of Georgia that he is, and I shall not dispute the doctrine. (Laughter and applause.) Let him associate with them, but white men of this country, cut loose from him! (A voice says 'Amen.') Amen and Amen! Let it reverberate over your mountains, down your valleys, from your old men and your young men, your women and your children, until one good chorus shall ring through every throbbing heart: 'Overboard with him!' 'He has turned traitor to the country!' I tell you very frankly, my friends, I am not an intolerant man; but when I see a white man talking to Joe Brown and that class of men, a feeling of revulsion comes over me. I can't help it. But when I see them talking to a negro, I feel sorry for the negro. That is six more votes for Joe Brown. I will give him about three more, and quit him. I say to you, my friends, you owe it to yourselves, you owe it to the noble dead who sleep in their graves, to observe these things. You go here—and I honor you for it—and scatter flowers over those graves. God bless you for it! They are the graves of good, true, and honest, and noble, and brave, and generous men. But as you return from that solemn duty, turn your back to the right and left upon those who dishonor the memory of the dead. You owe it to the living, you owe it to your own children and to their children. Write down in their memories this day and all days and for all time to come the feeling and spirit of abhorrence with which you regard and estimate these men. O, Heaven! for some blistering words that I may write infamy upon the forehead of these men (applause); that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of Heaven, scorned by the Devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of that ancient institution. (Laughter and applause.)"

—This is the language of an implacable Rebel—a captured and paroled Rebel—toward one who, formerly a Rebel, has chosen to be a Rebel no longer. Howell Cobb exhorts his fellow Rebels to hold no intercourse with such men as ex-Governor Brown—he would write words of infamy on their foreheads, and have them despised of men, rejected of heaven, scorned by the Devil himself.

When an ex-U. S. Senator and Secretary of the Treasury can talk thus, we may be sure that his exhortations will be outdone. Thousands will stand ready to butcher Governor Brown, as they have butchered George W. Ashburn and so many others. And no white man from the North or from Europe can live in Georgia away from Federal protection if he avows himself a Republican. And as in Georgia so is it wherever the infernal spirit of slavery and secession is still dominant.

Should any such calamity as the election of Seymour be inflicted on our country, all white Republicans will be driven pell-mell from the South, as they were at the outbreak of the former Rebellion. Indeed, those who get away alive may esteem themselves fortunate. The blacks will generally be allowed to stay, provided they resign the right of suffrage and sink quietly into vassalage. The bolder spirits will be killed or driven out. Hence we advise Northern men who are not Copperheads, not to migrate Southward until it shall have been settled that they may there enjoy the protection of the laws. After Grant and Colfax shall have been elected, they may go without fear.

GROCERIES, ETC.

S A L M O N.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S

SMOKED SALMON

Offered For Sale this Season.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

GROCERS,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SITTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu3m

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PRIZE MONEY,

and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
One door below Third.

6stuth 24t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 7 25p4

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA B. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 11

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 3l stuth]

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13]

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15]

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,

10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 823 AND 833 SOUTH STREET,

Has a large assortment of MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16]

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1]

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 218 EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

WANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE. The HAND IN HAND MUTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to obtain a number of good agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 712 South FOURTH Street. [7 24 fmwst*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, for Gentlemen only, at No. 1106 WALNUT Street. 7 25 6t

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street. 6 11]

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,

EMERALDS,

RUBIES,

SAPPHIRES,

PEARLS,

BAILEY & Co.,

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

1 2 tuths]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.

Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

26 tuthsp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 4]p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

6 26] PHILADELPHIA.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 15smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 324 WALNUT Street. 12

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

12 PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE RAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Edward Giles and William B. Room, who had been sailing in a skiff on the Delaware yesterday, put in at Thompson's wood wharf, where Hiram Osborne, aged eleven years, and his sister Kate, aged nine, were playing. The little girl requested to be taken in the boat, and was lifted down by the boys, when her brother jumped in after her, upsetting the boat and precipitating them all into the water. Giles and Room endeavored to save the other two, and succeeded in securing the girl, but Room, who was holding the boy, receiving no assistance, was compelled to drop him, and he sank to rise no more. The body was searched for, but it could not be found. By reason of a good deal of feeling being manifested against Giles and Room for encouraging the children to get into the boat, and of a belief that they were not blameless in the matter, they were taken to the Union street lock-up, to be held until an investigation of the affair can be had. The boy Osborne resided at No. 120 Dock street. His father is an auctioneer.

The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of John Mahoney, eight years of age, who was drowned while bathing in a pond at Twenty-seventh and Brown streets.

ACCIDENTS.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:

Robert J. Graham, aged 10 years, residing at No. 1916 Cambridge street—leg so badly crushed by being run over by a coal cart he was driving, that amputation will probably be necessary to save his life.

An unknown man, overcome with the heat at Twelfth and Bedford streets, will probably recover.

Leonard Krouse, aged forty-five years, residing at Franklin and Dauphin streets. Leg fractured by a fall on Germantown road.

William W. Pamius, aged eighteen years, residing on South Fifth street, finger cut off by a press in the printing establishment of James B. Rodgers.

Peter Miller, aged fifteen years, residing in Germantown, foot crushed by a mowing machine.

Hugh O'Donnell, aged nine years, residing in Roxborough, arm fractured by a fall from a fence.

Yesterday afternoon Richard Challen, thirty-five years of age, residing at Seventeenth and Catharine streets, fell from the scaffold of a new building at Twenty-sixth and Brown streets, and, it is feared, fatally injured himself. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

PASSED AWAY.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. John Dickinson, an old and much respected printer, and who for about thirty years past was a compositor on the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, was buried from his late residence, at Fifth and Cherry streets, Camden, where he had resided for the past twenty years. The deceased was 56 years of age at the time of his death. He was the eighth member of the "Last Man Brotherhood" that has passed away, and was the third oldest member of the organization. He had a son killed before Petersburg, in July, 1864, who also had followed the printing business. The remains of Mr. Dickinson were interred at Newtown Cemetery, South Camden, and were followed to the grave by a large number of his typographical brethren of this city, the "Last Man Brotherhood," and numerous relatives and personal friends.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the distillery of Messrs. Haggerty & Murray, Nos. 128 and 130 Dock street. The fire originated apparently on the second floor, and spread with great rapidity. Half an hour after the fire was discovered the roof fell in. The firemen toiled till half-past 1 o'clock before they were enabled to extinguish the flames. Mr. Haggerty will lose the whole of his large and valuable stock. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought it was caused by the machinery on the second floor. This place has been on fire several times before, but never amounted to anything serious. The loss cannot yet be ascertained.

MEETING OF DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.—The drivers and conductors of the various City Passenger railroads held a meeting last evening for the purpose of forming a Drivers' and Conductors' Protective Union. James Newell was elected President, Frederick Perkins Vice-President, Thomas M. Elliott, Recording Secretary, Charles Hass Financial Secretary, and John K. Brown Clerk. A Committee was also appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be presented to the members for their approval, after which the meeting adjourned.

GERMAN MEETING.—A number of the German citizens met last evening at the hall of the German Society to advance German education, Dr. Killner in the chair, and Mr. Kerodi was selected as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Battleheim, it was resolved that all the German principals and teachers should be invited to take part in this movement, and that a committee be appointed to present proposals at a future meeting to be held in August. Addresses were made by Dr. Hein, Schinneman, Pott, Locker, and others.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the delegates to the Union Republican Convention of the Fourth Ward, held last evening, at Fitzwater street, above Eighth, the following gentlemen were nominated unanimously for the several positions named:—Common Council—Richard Walnut, Samuel A. McDougall. Assessor—Thomas T. Wills. School Directors—James C. Adams, John N. Doak, Charles F. Mansfield; for unexpired term of Henry Logan, John D. Hardy; for unexpired term of Henry Gray, Robert Granices.

LARCENY.—James Collins was arrested yesterday for the alleged larceny of a watch from a stranger in the city. Edward Verrick was suspected of being concerned with Collins, and a pawn ticket, calling for the watch, was found in the lining of his hat. They were held for a hearing.

C. K. Clare was charged before Alderman Dougherty with the larceny of a coat, belonging to a barber at Smith's Island, and was held to bail.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Extensive preparations are being made in this city by the various Councils of the O. U. A. M., for the grand parade of the Order, which is to take place in Lancaster, Pa., on the 11th of September. The parade, it is expected, will be the largest ever held outside of Philadelphia. Nearly all the trades will be represented in the line, by members, who are to be furnished with wagons and the necessary tools to work while the parade is passing through the streets. Fame Council, of this city, resolved, on Tuesday night, to represent the carpenters, and will take with them the materials necessary to carry out their idea.

—The corner-stone of the German Lutheran Emanuel Church, to be erected at the southeast corner of Fourth and Carpenter streets, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The congregation is now worshipping in the building on Sixth street, above Carpenter, from which place they proceeded in a body to the new ground, followed by the choir and clergymen who took part in the exercises—Rev. Drs. Mann, Vogelback, Spaeth, Meisser, Vosseler, Rib, Ricke, Schater, Seiss, Kunkelman, and Waters.

—A meeting was held last evening at the old County Court House for the purpose of forming a company to be attached to the Republican Invincibles. Over seventy young men enrolled their names, and, on motion, an election was held for officers of the newly-formed company. The following named gentlemen were elected:—Captain, Alfred E. Colgan; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Pope; Second Lieutenant, James Ewell.

—Twenty-five supervisors and twenty-five detectives are to be appointed under the new tax bill.

—The Chinese Embassy will probably visit Philadelphia in August.

—A contemporary says of the Democratic ticket that it "won't hold water." This may be regarded as a severe cast at Frank Blair.

"Let us have peace."—*Grant.*
"Let us have war."—*Blair.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—All kinds, styles, and sizes Mens' Youth's, Boys', and Children's ready-made equal to custom work in style, fit, and make; also, a fine assortment of selected styles of pieces of goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 800 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AZURENE.—This is a newly discovered compound which is destined to do away with indigo. It contains no acid to destroy the clothes, and is nearly five times as powerful as the old indigo-bag. It can be had of all respectable grocers in boxes at twenty, ten, and five cents each. In every twenty cent box will be found a neat metallic pocket emery-bag or pincushion. It is manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Chemical Works, the proprietors of which rank among the oldest firms in America. Their offices are at No. 105 South Front street, Philadelphia, and No. 16 Burling Slip, N. Y. They also own the only private line of telegraph between Philadelphia and New York.

THE PARIS *Epoque* announces that Madame Italia Garibaldi, the lately married wife of Menotti Garibaldi, proposes raising a battalion of amazons. Two of her friends are now in England endeavoring to recruit the force. We hope one of her friends will come over here and look at some of the officers' uniforms got up by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental, during our war. We are satisfied she would order suits for the whole staff of the Amazonian officers immediately. They would make any one of them look "every inch a man."

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Ironwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Ironwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All Fresh and very nice.

☞ *Alpaccas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, *Oak Hall,*
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'54 MOON SETS....1'45
SUN SETS....7'18 HIGH WATER....11'40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 17
Col Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 21
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 22
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Helvetia	Southampton	New York	July 24
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	July 25
Atalanta	London	New York	July 26

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	July 30
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 1
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	July 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 1
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 1
Dakota	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 5
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 6
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Lilla, Dey, Charlestown, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, Lynn, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Elizabeth, Horner, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Chase, Paul, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Athens, Cambridgeport, Captain.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, Wilmington, N. C., Captain.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Alida, Lennig, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Urda, Bjerkaas, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Falmouth 15th inst.
Brig Mina, Holden, hence, at Galway 15th inst., via St. John, N. B.
Brig Harp, Tapley, hence, at Bangor 27th inst.
Brig Amos M. Roberts, Doak, hence for Rockland, at Boothbay 21st inst.
Brig Anna, Morrow, hence, at Aspinwall 19th inst.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Atwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 27th inst.
Schrs Rebecca S. night; E. J. Heraty, Heraty; W. G. Dearborn, Scull; C. B. Wood, Gandy; R. & S. Corson, Corson; and A. V. Bergen, Thompson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.—the latter sailed again. Also sailed, all the vessels before reported except brigs Geo. F. Chase, Essex, and John Byers; schr White Sea, and one other.
Schrs M. Tilton, from Salem for Philadelphia; Warrenton, Lord, from Ellsworth for do.; S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston for do.; Josiah White, Jones, hence for Boston; and J. L. Whitney, Lee, hence, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.
Schr Lucy Holmes, Ellis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, for Saco, to load for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 25th inst.
Schrs Evergreen Bellows, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, hence for Boston; and Transit, Rackett, hence for Danversport; at Edgartown 23d inst., and remained next evening.
Schr Early Bird, from Pensacola for Philadelphia, was in sight 22d inst. off sand Key.
Schr Martha Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 22d inst.
Schr Richard Law, York, hence for Annisquam, sailed from Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, hence at Norfolk 28th inst.
Steamer D. Utley Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners respecting a Lightvessel to be placed off Stockholm Skaren, south of the Sea of Aland, notice is given that the Lightvessel has been placed in position, with the Svenskar Biorn bearing NW. by N., and the Lagskar Lighthouse NE. by N. The lights are *two fixed* white lights, exhibited from two masts. The position of the Lightvessel is in latitude 59 degrees 35 minutes N., longitude 19 degrees 45 minutes east from Greenwich.

Also, that from the 1st day of May, 1868, a new light would be exhibited on the Helman Island, one of the Signalskar group of the Aland Islands. The light is a *fixed* white light, visible from between the bearings NW. by W. ½ W. and W. by S. to the east, and between NE. and SE. by E. ½ E. to the west. It is elevated twenty-three feet above the level of the sea. The position of the lighthouse is in latitude 60 degrees 12 minutes N., longitude 19 degrees 17 minutes east from Greenwich.

This light is intended as a guide to the mail vessels between Sweden and the Gulf of Finland.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 10 degrees westerly in 1868.)

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HAD ABSALOM WORN A WIG THAT unfortunate heir of David would not have perished in the bush; and if Lady Macbeth had lived in the days of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO" she would have found it of more value than all the perfumes of Arabia as a means of sweetening her "little hand." Sold by all Druggists. 1t

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
5 28 10t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.
7 24 8t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 16t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.
CAMDEN, N. J., July 24, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after the 1st of August, at the Office of the Company, in Camden.

7 29 4t* W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
69 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER produces a glow and exhilaration equal to fine wine or brandy, but without their intoxicating effect. It does not irritate the stomach like the others that contain Cayenne pepper, but its effects are diffused through the whole system, equalizing the circulation. It is thus that it cures Chills, Colic, Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Holloway's is the only pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger in the market and is double the strength of all others sold. Fifty cents per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
7 25 No. 602 ARCH Street.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. Ninth and Walnut streets.
GRAND RE-OPENING,
ON MONDAY EVENING, August 3, 1868,
LAST REPRESENTATIONS
OF
J. E. MCDONOUGH'S
SPECTACLE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
Who sail for California early in October.
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
MAD'LLE GUSIPPUS MORLACCHI,
MAD'LL GUITANO LEAH,
MAD'LLE ESMIRALDIA DIANI,
STAR PREMIERS ASSOLUTE.
SOLOISTS.
MAD'LLE RECI,
MAD'LLE BARRETTA,
MAD'LLE ALBERTINE,
With a full Corps de Ballet,
Under the direction of GEORGE S. SMITH.
New scenery by
R. S. SMITH AND HEILGE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
BY
THE LATE GEORGE WUNDERLICH.
Box Office will open on Saturday for the Registration of Seats. 1t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE beautiful GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE, on CHURCH LANE, third house east of railroad, with every convenience, ample grounds, stone stable, etc. For sale low to a cash payer. Apply No. 127 CHESNUT street, second floor. 7 24 stuth6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuth&s3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street.
3 5§

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damage. Prices low. C. HANSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 812 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000 United States 7-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,800 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500 180 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par. Market value, Cost, $1089,679·20,	$1,102,892·50
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·26
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies ($676·00) estimated value	3,047·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10
Cash in Drawer	238·52
	183,315·62
	$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardon,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [4 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year 1 remiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator of Estates, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	ROWLAND PARRY,

President. Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Cassilion,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 2§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR:

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9§ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merch

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

Collegiate Education.

The full report of the Commencement exercises of Lafayette College, which is furnished by our special correspondent to-day, is of more than ordinary interest to those who are not directly concerned in its welfare. This institution is one of several young colleges which are taking rapid strides in the race with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and which promise, within a score of years or less, to rank with these time-honored seats of learning in all the essential elements of prosperity and usefulness. Until a recent date the colleges of the United States have labored under the depressing influences of surplus opposition. Their number is legion, and every year adds to the already formidable list. This multiplicity of colleges is the greatest evil of our educational system. If the money and talent which has been so profusely scattered had been concentrated at half a dozen of the great centres of population, or within easy reach of them, America would at this time be able to point with justifiable pride to her colleges, as can the older nations of Europe. Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg have attained their present proud position in the world of letters only through the fostering care and patronage of the governments which have presided over their destinies. Through the lapse of centuries they have steadily increased in their endowments, libraries, museums and cabinets, and their popularity as schools of learning has kept steady pace with the accumulation of resources through a wise system of concentration. With the exceptional cases of some half dozen of our older and about as many of our newer institutions, the colleges of the United States present a contrast in management and progress which is both lamentable and discouraging.

A few public-spirited citizens, however, have grasped the true secret of collegiate success, and within the past few years a new era has dawned upon the educational system of the country. Several of these public benefactors have selected the old and already wealthy institutions, such as Harvard and Yale, for the objects of their generosity, while others have struggled in a similar manner to build up younger and weaker ones, or to lay the foundations of seats of learning which are not weighed down by the burden of long years of struggling and adversity. Both classes are wise in their way, and both are entitled to the gratitude of the nation.

Still another prominent feature marks the dawning of the new educational era, and that is the effort which is now being made to popularize the courses of study in our colleges, to break the fetters of the ancient and bestow upon them the freedom of the modern world of knowledge. None but a superficial thinker would advocate an entire change in the time-honored curriculum. The study of the Greek and Latin classics affords a rare pleasure and an efficient discipline. Let those whose tastes and objects in life prefer it still be afforded ample opportunity to gratify them. But the times demand that the gates of knowledge shall be thrown wide open, and all her priceless stores made available. This demand has been answered by the establishment in many of our colleges of scientific courses, parallel with the classical; by the foundation of schools in which every branch of modern science is made a speciality, for the benefit of such as desire to perfect themselves in special branches; and by a gradual undermining of that exclusive spirit which but a few years ago possessed such a strong hold upon us as to deny the award of thorough culture to all who could not repeat understandingly the masterly orations of Cicero or rattle off the rythms of Homer. The present age is essentially one of progress, and a thorough initiation into the mysteries of nature and the course of past events is one of its most formidable weapons. The prosperity which has dawned upon Lafayette College, in common with others equally successful and equally deserving, is a matter which deserves more than a passing notice.

The True Way to Preserve Tranquility.

There exists in the United States an exceedingly powerful conservative element, which has a potent and controlling voice in the administration of the country. By conservative we do not mean the term as applied to the modern Democracy, in which application we have the most singular instance of a misapplication of names, for the whole tenets of the modern Democracy are the reverse of conservative. But we do mean that element which in every country is opposed to change, is in favor of well established customs, which is ever ready to stand by what is rather than favor even an improvement which is to be. This class of voters are now all of them forced by the action of the Democratic Convention into the ranks of the Republican party. We say *forced*, for they have no other alternative allowed them by the New York Convention, than to support the Chicago nominees, *or else ally themselves with a class of revolutionists*, whose avowed purpose is to entirely destroy the two great departments of the nation—the departments of reconstruction and of finance. The whole platform of the Democracy means simply revolution, an overturning of things which are. Let us look at the proposed change of the Democracy. *They would obliterate the national debt by an over-issue of greenbacks.* The party which opposed the contraction of the debt in its present form because of the results, are by this action compelled to act as its advocates. The success of the Pendleton doctrine would cause a commercial revolution, which would wash away all the existing foundations of trade. A new standard of value should be erected. A new era would open—one in which inflation and speculation would take the place of legitimate commerce. Can the conservative element to which we have referred, and which has heretofore held on to the Democratic party, because of its alleged devotion to the time-honored Constitution, continue to do so in the face of such a revolution as that proposed? We think not. That very spirit which led them to lean towards that party which favored the Union as it was, will now lead them to oppose a radical and unknown change. They have unlimited faith in the conviction that it is "better to endure the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of," and for this reason will rather bear the small inconvenience or assumed injustice of the present form of the debt, than test a new machine, which it is eminently probable will explode at any moment. So much for the "conservatism" of Democratic financial theories.

If the proposed policy of the opposition is one calculated to drive all the conservative element away from it on the question of finance, it is ten times more forcibly expelled when the subject of reconstruction is examined. For three years has the nation been seeking to establish some permanent form of government in the lately rebellious States. It was seemingly impossible to allow them to resume their old power with unabated influence and unconcealed treason. It was found by experiment impossible to substitute the hybrid creatures of Mr. Johnson's brain, and make them act as substitutes. So that after all kinds of experiments the present plan of Congressional reconstruction was selected. For years it has been steadily adapting itself to the wants of the people. It has required thirty months to get the wheels in motion. At last in nearly every State success has been achieved. Difficulties almost insurmountable have been overcome, obstacles removed, and the States are at last reconstructed. The agitation is ended. What now do the Democracy propose to do? They would reopen the healed wound. They would overthrow all this work and recommence the task. *They would effect a revolution for which, even were it possible, it would take years to secure success.* Is the conservative element prepared to favor this endless agitation? Better, far better, let time wear off any of the temporary asperities of the new form of government than to overturn all and dash down the work of years. No one who has a feeling in favor of quiet after the long storm can favor such a disastrous policy as that proclaimed by Blair and endorsed by the Democratic Convention of which he is the nominee. For these reasons we predict that the active conservative spirit of the country is in accord with the Republican ticket and its platform.

Free Libraries.

Everybody has heard of Elihu Burritt, the American Blacksmith, and a great many people are familiar with his history and his writings. Recently a new volume from his hand has appeared in England, entitled "Walks in the Black Country, and its Great Border Land." The book, though pleasantly written, contains nothing particularly new, or what travellers or tolerably well-read persons are not familiar with, but the work is as yet scarce in this country, although doubtless it will be republished here. We intend to avail ourselves of a description which it contains, of the free library in Birmingham, to bring this to the notice of our citizens, as a matter in which all who take an interest in our city's welfare are deeply concerned. Mr. Burritt, although an American, has the good sense to be free from the narrow prejudices which are generally the prerogatives of narrow-minded people of all countries. He can admire what is admirable in his own country, and he can admire what is admirable in other countries.

Before we come to Mr. Burritt's description of the Birmingham Free Library we must correct one small mistake of his. He says, speaking of the people of Birmingham, "They did what no community in America has yet done; and in the doing of it they have taken a step in advance of anything we have accomplished in this department of public education." Our friend certainly forgets the Free Public Library of Boston, endowed, we believe, by a single public-spirited citizen of that place. A noble institution, by the establishment of which any resident can take out a book on giving satisfactory references. Of the Birmingham Free Library Mr. Burritt says that it embraces two departments—the Reference Library, and the Lending Library and News Room. "The Reference Library is," in the words of our narrator, "only a vast treasure-house of every department of learning." The writer devotes considerable space to an enumeration of this branch, but from the statement of the number of volumes we think he is a little too enthusiastic. The whole number of volumes in the Reference Library he says is 18,225; the arts and sciences number 1968 volumes; history and biography, 3637; poets and the drama, 720. In the Central Lending Library and News Room there are 11,276 volumes, of which history, biography, voyages, and travels have 2304. We see nothing very extraordinary in these numbers, but nevertheless, we should rejoice to see an attempt made to establish a library in our city on the plan of this and the Boston Library to which we have referred. Our city, we are sorry to say, is not up to the standard of most large cities in Libraries. Our famed Philadelphia Library at one time held the proud distinction of having the largest collection in the country. That distinction now belongs to Harvard University Library. Our Mercantile Library is far below her sister institute in New York. The Athenæum makes haste very slowly, so that there is a great want here as yet unsupplied.

Mr. Burritt says, very justly, "We have taxed every man, whether he has children or not, to open and support free schools; but we have never gone so far as to levy a rate upon the population of a town to establish a free library." In this the Birmingham people have beat the most enlightened and munificent community in America. Considered from this point of view, we may account for his omission of the Boston free Library, for although that and the Astor Library are free, yet they were established by individuals, and not by the free consent of the population, to be taxed for that purpose.

The Democratic journals are constantly expressing their admiration of the force, eloquence, and logical consistency of the reasoning of the Southern orators, but there is one link invariably wanting in this brilliant and irrefragable chain of argument which we would like to see supplied. It seems a requisite means in every speech intended to "fire the Southern heart," that the valor of their Revolutionary forefathers should be vaunted and coupled with that of their brave descendants. They uniformly speak of their glorious lost cause as if it had been bequeathed

"From valiant sire to son,"

and had come down directly to them from the hands of Washington, Marion, and Sumter. Now how it came, and how it is precisely the same cause for which the framers of the Declaration of Independence strove so bravely are precisely the points on which they never dwell, and which, if well established, would do much to strengthen that much vaunted "chain," which at present seems to need a good deal of refurbishing.

The Southern people are being urged by their leaders to act in the coming political struggle just as they did on the field of battle. As they are expressly complimented by these very orators, at the same time, for having invariably ridden over the enemy whenever they met them, we can only hope that if they do it at the next election they will not be rough-shod.

A ROUGH SAILOR.

Three Men Shot by the Mate of a Ship.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—The ship Salacia, Captain Atkins cleared at the Custom House on Saturday, the 11th instant, and at 9 A. M. on Monday the water police put a sailor on board named David Stewart, who had been in jail for some time. The ship sailed some hours after, and about 2 P. M., when near the lower ballast ground, Stewart jumped overboard and swam towards a boat that was a short distance off. Some men in a butcher's boat, serving a ship close by, being afraid that the sailor would be drowned, hastened towards him and drew the man on board. The mate of the ship hailed the boat and desired the men to bring the sailor aboard. When he saw that they were going to take him back to his ship Stewart again sprang overboard and swam towards the other boat, and this boat headed for the city. The mate by this time had lowered a ship's boat and started in pursuit, overhauling the boat with the deserter on board. He ordered Stewart back to his duty, but the latter refused. A fight ensued, when we understand, the mate drew a revolver and fired several shots, wounding one man in the shoulder, of the name of Dempsey, another in the right arm, named Patrick Smith, and, it is said, Stewart in the head. The mate then dragged Stewart in his boat, went back to the ship, and the vessel then proceeded down the river. The boat containing the other two men returned to town, and P. Smith proceeded to take out a warrant against a man on board the ship Salacia, whose name he did not know, but whom he could point out. The warrant was signed by a city magistrate (the Police Court being closed), and handed to Mr. Russell, Chief of River Police, who immediately (at 7 20 P. M.) sent a police boat with a warrant to arrest after the ship, with Patrick Smith aboard to point out the party. But Mr. Russell, on first hearing of the affray, sent a police boat to board the Salacia, and inquire into the occurrence. The boat went as far as Point St. Lawrence, but saw nothing of the ship. The coxswain boarded a ship off there, and was informed that the Salacia had passed downwards at 2 30 P. M. The boat returned to the town at 10 35 P. M., and reported the ship gone to sea. The 7 20 P. M. boat missed the other during the darkness, and went as far as Madam Island without having seen anything of the ship, and returned to town at 1 50 P. M., on the 14th inst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

Destructive Fires this Morning.—At a few minutes past 12 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was caused by the destruction of the building No. 128 Dock street, occupied by William Murray, a distiller of whisky. The building was completely gutted, and the machinery, fixtures, and stock, of which there was but a small quantity on hand, were destroyed. Mr. Murray values his property at $14,000, on which there is an insurance of $5800, $3000 in Philadelphia companies, and $2800 in Baltimore companies. Building No. 130 was also occupied by Mr. Murray, and was somewhat damaged by fire, and the contents by water. The buildings and the machinery in No. 130 were owned by Mr. Henry Budd, whose loss, $5000, is covered by insurance in the Royal of this city. The furniture store of F. A. Weiss, on Second street, and directly in the rear of these buildings, was slightly damaged by water. Mr. Weiss is insured in the Fire Association.

The fire commenced on the first floor of No. 128, and originated from the vapor of the meter box catching from a gas light in its immediate vicinity. At the time, three workmen were engaged in running off some mash, and they used every endeavor to extinguish the flames. While thus engaged, the blazing liquor ran into the cistern, the contents of which exploded. The men barely escaped with their lives from the building.

The above particulars are in addition to those published on our inside pages.

The firemen had hardly housed their apparatus, when an alarm was sounded from the Shiffler Hose House. On proceeding in that direction the flames were discovered issuing from the plumber shop in the Navy Yard. Application for admission within the walls was made by the firemen, but they were refused by Commodore Selfridge, he stating that the force in the Yard was sufficient for all purposes, and at the same time requested the companies to repair along the north wall and play their streams on the buildings. This they did for a short time, but on orders being given, they took up their hose and went home.

The plumbing and moulding shops were under the same roof, the former being two and a half stories and the latter one story in height. The second story and the loft of the plumbing shop, with their contents, were entirely consumed, while the roof of the moulding shop was considerably damaged. The fire apparatus of the yard was put into service, but before the water was put on the flames they had gained some headway, and were not extinguished until a loss of $5000 was sustained. On this there is no insurance. Fire-Marshal Blackburn was seen on the ground, and after an investigation concluded that the fire was caused by the second story floor taking fire from the heat of a core oven which is built directly beneath it.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Cruelty to an Animal—A Vagrant Thief—A Cross-Action—Larceny of a Watch—Stole a Coat—A General Assault and Battery.

—Richard Jones, the driver of a Jersey charcoal wagon, was arrested yesterday for cruelly treating his horse at Eighth and Chestnut streets. On being taken before Alderman Beitler, he was required to enter bail to keep the peace.

—Michael Maxwell, a beggar, called at the house of Mrs. Gould, Fourth and Queen streets, yesterday, and finding no one in at the time proceeded up stairs, and had packed a bag of clothing, when he was discovered by one of the occupants entering the dwelling. A policeman was called in, and Michael was taken to the lock-up, where this morning he had a hearing. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

—James McAdams, living at Penn and South streets, yesterday beat his boarding-house mistress, and, on a policeman entering the place, attacked him. The accused was soon overpowered. He was sent below by Alderman Tittermary.

—At No. 1312 Wood street lives Miss Harriet Sharp. Yesterday this woman appeared before Alderman Beitler and preferred a charge of assault and battery against her next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, who were arrested and subsequently held in $1000 bail for trial. The defendants then went before Recorder Given, and sued out a warrant for the arrest of Harriet, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without a license. After a hearing she was required to find bail in the sum of $2500.

—A drunken man, while lying on a cellar-door in South Fourth street, yesterday, was relieved of a silver watch by two lads, giving the names of James Collins and Edward Vernecke. These lads were seen committing the theft, and subsequently were arrested, and on being searched a pawn ticket for the time-piece was found on one of them. Alderman Carpenter sent them to prison. The owner of the watch is wanted at the Union Street Station.

—One George Smith has been held by Alderman Eggleton for stealing a coat, the property of one of the performers at the Concert Garden, on Third street, above Girard avenue.

—Last night Patrolman Hazlitt, of the Eighth District, took into custody one John Roat, for riotous conduct, and insulting citizens passing in the vicinity of Ontario and Parrish streets. While on the way to the Station he pulled out a knife and made several thrusts at the policeman, who, to protect himself, drew his revolver and discharged five barrels, the contents of two of which inflicted slight wounds on the person of Roat, who turned and ran into the house of a fire company in the vicinity. The policeman alleges that here he was attacked by several men, and his many injuries verify the fact. Some three or four arrests have since been made, and all the parties implicated will have a hearing before Alderman Massey this afternoon.

Ran Away.—About half-past 10 o'clock this morning the four horse team of Mr. Samuel Phillips ran away at Broad and Poplar streets. At Broad and Wood streets they encountered and ran into a lumber wagon, overturning and breaking it. The driver, Michael McManning, was thrown to the pavement, receiving several severe cuts on the head. He was taken home, at Ontario and Poplar streets.

Fall of an Ice-house.—The Star Ice-house, on the Schuylkill, near Girard avenue bridge, fell down this morning about quarter-past 10 o'clock. Two horses were killed outright and several men injured. Charles Lewis, one of the unfortunates, was very seriously hurt. He was removed to his home, No. 1529 State street.

Robbery.—Sometime during yesterday the residence of George H. Jardin, No. 864 North Nineteenth street, was entered by breaking the rear shutter, and robbed of a considerable amount of wearing apparel. The family is out of town.

To Cure Cholera Morbus, so prevalent at this season, saturate a piece of flannel or woollen cloth with Holloway's Pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger, and lay it on the abdomen of the patient, and then wrap him up warmly, and give him a teaspoonful of the ginger in a tumbler of hot water. Repeat this if not relieved in half an hour. The first dose is most always sufficient. This is a simple remedy, and one every family should have by them. Holloway's being a Pure Essence of Jamaica Ginger, possesses anti-spasmodic and carminative properties above all similar preparations.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT BIG TENNESSEE SNAKE!

Some horribly big accounts we see,
Of a monstrous snake in Tennessee.

Fifty feet and some inches long,
A foot or two thick and awfully strong.

This monstrous snake had terrible eyes,
Of rather alarming style and size.

The neighbors followed him, till they found
The place where he lived—a hole in the ground.

They built at the hole a sort of a cage,
To trap the beast in his furious rage.

But the gay old snake just laughed in his sleeve;
While they waited, he quietly took his leave

He kept them standing there all that day,
And slyly slipped out another way.

And we close our ears to tales like those,
To hear about ROCKHILL & WILSON'S clothes.

Cool and thin, for the month of July,
You'd better come, hurry along, and buy.

Never in your life had you such splendid opportunities for getting the most ELEGANT SUMMER CLOTHING at the most ridiculously low prices.

Let the people of Tennessee run after their great snake if they choose, and wear their clothes out in trying to catch him.

But we will keep cool in the new, cheap, and beautifully fitting garments which we buy at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 4m

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

CHILDREN'S FIRST GRAND

FANCY AND DRESS BALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA. 16

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,

DREKA,

1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership—Indian Treaties Ratified by the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, July 30.

General Stoneman's Arrival.

Major-General Stoneman, commanding the First Military District, arrived this morning, en route for the North, where he intends spending a few days for the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by Colonel Campbell, of his staff. He was at General Grant's headquarters and afterwards had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War. He reports everything quiet in his District.

Office Seekers.

The presence of office seekers which it was anticipated would set in soon after the adjournment of Congress, has already commenced. At no time even during the session of Congress were there as many callers at the White House as this morning. It is estimated that several hundred persons were in the ante-rooms at once, waiting for an interview. The Senate left only about one hundred offices unfilled, but the scramble for them is unprecedented.

Several parties are here seeking to have men now in office displaced on various trumped-up pretexts, so that they may get themselves appointed. Among those who had

Interviews With the President,

to-day were Secretary McCulloch and Senator Ross. The latter, who had many of his appointments slaughtered by the Senate, is now busy trying to supply his friends with *ad interim* places.

The Internal Revenue Department.

At the Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, it was decided not to make an *ad interim* appointment for the Internal Revenue Department. Yesterday, however, a Senator, who is a friend of the President, and voted against conviction, called upon Mr. Johnson, and proposed that if he would appoint a certain man, Mr. Rollins would write a new letter of resignation to take effect at once.

The proposed candidate is a conservative Republican. It is not known whether Mr. Johnson will accept the proposition or not. More than a hundred applications have been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for appointments as supervisors under the new tax law.

Thus far Mr. Rollins has not made any appointments. He says he is waiting to see what will turn up; that is, to see whether the President will appoint his successor or permit him to exercise his official functions undisturbed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Post Office Stationery.

Washington, July 30.—The Postmaster-General has postponed until October his decision on the bids for supplying the department with stamps.

Indian Treaties Ratified.

The Senate before its adjournment ratified treaties with the Pottowattomies, Sacs and Foxes of Kansas, the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Nebraska, and Wyoming and the Navajoes of New Mexico; and also the following made by the Peace Commissioners:—The Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and the Kiowas, Camanches, and Apaches, and the Kiowas and Camanches of Kansas, and the Cow Indians of Montana. These treaties adjust many points of difficulty, and stipulate for permanent peace.

The Senate failed to ratify the treaty with the Utah and Grand River Indians, made by Gen. Sherman, and that made with the Shawnees.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Yachting—Adjournment of the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New Haven, July 30.—The sailing race yesterday in the harbor between the boats Avenger and Vidette was won by the Avenger in two hours, one minute and forty-three seconds, the Vidette being three minutes and twenty-three seconds behind distance—eight miles. The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn visited our harbor yesterday forenoon, and remained a few hours. They are on their annual eastward cruise, and will visit New London, Stonington, Newport and other places. Commodore Holmans commands the fleet, which consists of the schooners Alga and Lois and sloops Whitewing, Grissie, Addie, V. Agnes Clytie, Qui Vive, Marquetta Florence, Gaia'a, Salus and Carleton.

The Legislature will probably adjourn on Friday, the House having so voted yesterday, and the Senate being fully up to the House in its business.

FROM MISSOURI.

More Indian Outrages Reported—The Kansas Democratic State Convention.

St. Louis, July 30.—Omaha despatches say reports have reached there from Wood river, Nebraska, that a large band of Sioux and Cheyennes attacked a small party of Pawnee scouts under Lieutenant Hawley, killing one Pawnee, and wounding Lieutenant Hawley, and several scouts were captured with their arms and equipments.

The Democratic State Convention of Kansas, met at Topeka, yesterday, and organized by electing Daniel Vanderslice, of Doniphan county, President. George W. Glick, of Atchison, was nominated for Governor; Maxwell McCosten, Lieutenant Governor; Wilson Shannon, Jr., Secretary of State; G. Schauble, Auditor; Allen McCartney, Treasurer. Nominations for Congress will be made to-day, and a platform adopted.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 30.—Stocks steady, but dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅞; Reading, 94½; Canton Co., 48½; Erie, 68½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅞; Michigan Central, 118⅛; Michigan Southern, 94; New York Central, 135⅝; Illinois Central, 150; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 51; Missouri 6s, 92¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 112¾; new issue, 109⅝; do. 1867, 109⅝; 10-40s, 103¼; 7 30s, 108⅝. Gold, 144¾. Money unchanged. Exchange unchanged.

Baltimore, July 30.—Cotton quiet. Middlings, 29. Flour very firm. Stock is scarce, and all offered are taken. Wheat firm, and in good demand; red, $3 35@2 45. Corn active; white, $1 30@1 32. Oats unchanged. Mess Pork, $29 50. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 17½; shoulders, 14½@14¾; hams, unchanged. Lard firm at 18¾c.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	135⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	109⅜
N. Y. and E. R.	68⅜	Tol. & Wabash R.	51⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅜	Mil. and St. P. com	75⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92⅛	Adams Express	52⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅛	Wells' Fargo	27½
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅝	U. S. Express	46⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	64⅝
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	110	Gold	144¾

Market dull.

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London Press on the Funding Bill—The Fall of Humaita.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, July 30.—The *Standard*, commenting on the Funding bill, says the proposition to replace 5-20s with new bonds, bearing a lower rate of interest, principal and interest to be paid in gold, will make the latter no more acceptable to the business community than the former, as any future Congress may alter their value by the enactment of new laws.

Further advices from Rio Janeiro announce the fall of the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita.

New York Stock Market.

New York, July 30.—3 P. M.—The stock market is heavy and dull. The transactions in Governments have been very light, and without any noticeable feature. The railway market is devoid of animation. Express shares are quiet.

The action of the Tennessee Legislature in proposing to fund the coupons for the next three years has alarmed holders and caused large sales at a decline.

MARRIED.

LEE—SUTLER.—On June 16, 1868, by Rev. A. M Grundner, JAMES D. LEE to Miss HELENA C. second daughter of H. Sutler, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

PORTER—BYRNE.—On May 11, 1865, by Rev. Francis Di Maria, Mr. HARRY PORTER to Miss ANNIE BYRNE, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

EHRET.—On the 28th instant, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Michael and Ellen Ehret, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1324 N. Sixth street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows Cemetery.

GILBERT.—On the evening of the 28th instant, DAVID GILBERT, M. D., aged 65 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 731 Arch street, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

LE CLERC.—On the evening of the 27th instant, at his residence, Burlington, N. J., Colonel JOS. P. LE CLERC, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the train arriving at 11 15 A. M. at Walnut street wharf, on Friday, the 31st instant. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

MAGARAHAN.—On the 29th instant, ELLEN, wife of the late Bernard Magarahan, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 220 Columbia avenue, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

RILEY.—ELIZA G. RILEY, infant daughter of Charles C. and the late Susan J. Riley, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 635 Venango street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WIGHT.—At 1 o'clock P. M., on the 27th instant, Mrs. REBECCA WIGHT, daughter of the late Peter Wegant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Matthias Bird, No. 735 Callowhill street, on Friday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Coatings,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 26m

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

5 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY, August 1.—The fine new steamer, LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier 19, above VINE street, on SATURDAY at 9 15 A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY.

Excursion Tickets $3, including carriage hire.

Each way $2 25, including carriage hire. 7 30 3t

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 8

HOOFLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR IN WHICH ALMOST EVERY ONE SHOULD USE A FEW BOTTLES OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They will purify the Blood.

They will give tone to the System.

They will give strength to the Debilitated.

They will give Energy.

They will give Health and Vigor.

THEY DO ALL THIS BY

PURIFYING THE BLOOD

AND STRENGTHENING THE

DIGESTIVE ORGANS!

EXPLANATION.
EXPLANATION
EXPLANATION.
EXPLANATION.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts The roots, herbs, and barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
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Is a pleasant preparation of the Bitters for those who do not like extreme Bitters. It is composed of all the ingredients of the Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz rum, and agreeable flavoring extracts. Its use is recommended when some pure stimulant is required in connection with the tonic properties of the Bitters.

FOR

Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Loss of Strength, Loss of Strength, Loss of Strength, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep,

Use Hoofland's German Bitters, or Hoofland's German Tonic.

Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Broken-down Systems, Broken-down Systems, Broken-down Systems, Broken-down Systems, Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sufferers from Headache, Sufferers from Headache, Sufferers from Headache,

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Are the greatest and best
BLOOD PURIFIERS
Ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

A MAJORITY
Of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided in favor of
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
READ! READ!! READ!!!

The written opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Who could ask for more substantial evidence than is thus given?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16 1867.—I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.—I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.—I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Principal Office, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists throughout the country

HOOFLAND'S PREPARATIONS.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR IN WHICH ALMOST EVERY ONE SHOULD USE A FEW BOTTLES OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They will purify the Blood.
They will give tone to the System.
They will give strength to the Debilitated.
They will give Energy.
They will give Health and Vigor.

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A WORKINGMAN'S CLUB-HOUSE.

The New Experiment in London.

Three years ago a benevolent gentleman in London—Mr. Henry Hoare—undertook the formation of a club for workingmen in Soho, one of the most unlovely parts of the city. The progress and results of this experiment are noted in a recent number of the London *Telegraph*:—

HOW THE CLUB WAS STARTED.

"Meetings were held, and a number of earnest artisans who attended them determined to have a club of their own, which should in every respect be managed by themselves. The ground floor of a house in Rose street was occupied at a yearly rental of seventy-five pounds. Mr. Hoare became security for the rent, but the Soho men always managed to pay it themselves. Their success was such that last summer they felt bound to look out for new premises. An old building at the corner of Rupert street, which had been occupied as a printing establishment, was empty, and Mr. Hoare suggested that the whole place should be taken, and that the scheme of the club should be enlarged. He accompanied his suggestion with a very substantial offer. It was not a gift, but a loan, and he trusted to the honor of the workingmen with whom he was dealing to pay back to him every penny which he proposed to advance. After some consideration the men accepted his offer. It was, that he should pay for the purchase of the lease, which had five years to run, and for the alteration, the decoration, and the furnishing of the several rooms. Altogether about a thousand pounds were expended. This it is proposed shall be repaid in the form of a rent charge, so arranged that the club may be free in five years, at the termination of the present lease.

"In January, 1868, the new premises were opened. In the old club the subscription had only been twopence per week; it was now increased to threepence. There was at once a large accession of members. By the end of February they numbered about 700, and it was found necessary to adopt some restrictive rules to prevent a too rapid inrush of new men. With summer, of course, the members decrease considerably, out-door life being more attractive.

"Sufficient time has now passed to enable the observer to say something of the prospects of success which attend this scheme. It is a scheme which will be sure to have enemies in many places. Philanthropy—pretentious and supported by plenty of cant—would be horror-stricken. George Cruikshank would put the club and its members in a corner of his 'Bottle' picture. Many very good men would hold aloof for fear of the results; but Mr. Henry Hoare is bold and confident, and deserves great praise for his independent action.

MANAGEMENT.

"Soho is not an unknown district. Its population is of a peculiar character, comprising an immense number of tailors and shoemakers; and many workmen are employed in those out-of-the-way industries, among which the manufacture of meerschaum pipes and of artificial teeth may be reckoned the most respectable. Here, too, the close attendants upon wealth, the suppliers of some of its luxuries, and the servants who wait upon it in its palatial clubs, find their home. Close to it are districts in which immorality and crime abide, scarcely deigning to hide their horrid shapes in the light of day, and making the night unholy and terrible.

"In this district Mr. Hoare, and the men in whom he believes, are doing their work. The kernel of their design was to accept conditions just as they were, and in preparing their club to make it in all respects a place like to those in which the workingmen of the district ordinarily sought amusement and recreation. As in the public house, so there they should have drink, malt liquors, and wines, and spirits, as plentifully as they liked. They should have a concert-room, in which the songs sung should be just what those of their number who volunteered to sing were pleased to offer, and the audience pleased to accept. For amusement they should have cards and dominos, and draughts, and chess; they should have billiards and bagatelle. If they cared for out-door games, there they should manage their cricket club and their swimming club, should arrange rowing matches, and summer jaunts in the country. As it happened there were workingmen in Soho who cared for something beyond these things. It was further resolved that to them and to the others should be opened a reading room and library, class rooms, and lectures and discussions. Indeed, no one phase of the ordinary life of the Soho workingman was neglected. How all this has been done, how the enterprise looks now, and what the results have been may be best gathered from a description of the place

SATURDAY NIGHT SCENES.

"Saturday night is the best time to study this club life in Soho. Then the men are at leisure, and seek to end a week's labor by recreation more or less hilarious. The approaches to the place are not by any means attractive. There are narrow streets and queer courts, in which it would be well to make compulsory the sanitary rules which obtain in work-houses and in prisons. Then there are other streets not much wider, but filled with shops, the footways and the way for the passage of vehicles being crowded by people who have something to sell, and others who want to buy. The sellers' cries are such as may be heard in other districts. They bespeak poverty, attention to the lowest needs of humanity, and to the fondness for finery which has its place among women who dwell in noisome garrets as well as in mere decent homes.

"Passing these, at the corner of Rupert street, you see a rather dingy building, the door of which is, perhaps, partly open. You enter, and at once find yourself in a crowd of beings, noisy, but evidently good-humored. The outer door opens straight upon the refreshment bar. Behind this you see the barmaid, with one or two assistants, serving the men who stand outside with great rapidity. Pots of stout, of half-and-half, of pale ale, of new and bitter—this attempt at wit is not at all novel—are asked for and supplied with wonderful quickness. The purchaser carries his pot away to his seat in the concert-room, or to whatever room he may have been occupying, and perhaps on his way stumbles upon a friend, to whose lips he thrusts his pot, imploring Bill, or Bob, or Jem to have a pull. If you stand there a long time, even when the hand of the clock is moving on towards midnight, you will not hear many calls for gin, or whisky, or other spirits; of course you will hear some, and they are attended to without question.

"There is no drunkenness, for the members—and only members are admitted—are aware of and respect the rules of the club. These rules do not in any way measure the quantity of drink which each may ask for and have. They do not curb individual action in any way; but they do call for respect for others. They ask that whilst you care particularly for self—for number one—numbers two and three, and so on to seven hundred, or whatever the number of members may be, shall not be altogether disregarded. And all this is observed in a rough and ready way.

"It is but a step from the bar to the concert-room. Here you see about a hundred men sitting on rough seats, and listening to the song which is being sung. The singer is not a paid one; he has been, and will be again in a minute or two, a member of the audience; and it is amusing to note the ready and very free interchange of remarks between platform and audience. The songs are not, as a rule, of a very high class; they are, however, equal to those to which a certain distinguished Englishman is said to have listened appreciatively.

THE CLUB RESTAURANT.

"This concert-room is used as a dining-room in the middle of the day, for there are young men in Soho who have a fancy for dining at their club. They do this in their own fashion, and at a price which differs from the prices charged in Pall Mall. If you were to step in here any day between 12 and 2 you would see half-a-dozen of those young fellows sitting at the tables, eating rather lazily, and taking the day's news and their dinner together. There is nothing grand in what is served or in the serving of it; the waiter is in his shirt sleeves, and looks so warm that you can't help fancying that he works in the kitchen in the intervals of attending to the wants of the members. There is no *carte*: the waiter tells you what the dishes are. You can have, say roast mutton or beef, with potatoes and some green vegetables. If you mean to be extravagant, you may have now and then a bit of turbot or other fish to begin with. You can have puddings and tart, and you can finish with cheese. Of course, the price of dinner is a great thing to consider in Soho. At the club they give you meat and two vegetables for sixpence, and pudding is only a penny. A dinner for sevenpence is something too cheap even for city clerks. If a member does not want to dine, as may happen some day when he is out of work, he can have a sandwich for a penny, or bread and cheese for twopence. The amount of business done night and day in the week is worth noting. It must of course be remembered that this is summer time, and that the demand is not by any means so great as it will be when the long nights come in. At present about twenty shillings' worth of spirits are sold in a week; beer and ales to the extent of about £5; ginger beer and lemonade about £2; and the receipts for tea, coffee, and solid food, dinners included, amount to about £12 a week.

THE READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

"Passing from the refreshment department we ascend the stairs to the reading-room and library and class-room, all of which are on the first floor. Here are collected a few of the members who wish to make themselves acquainted with passing events, or who prefer the quiet reading-room to the concert-room and the bar. But there is no attempt to separate the reader from other members; indeed, the fact is that there is a free intercommunication which shows that the reader, the steady member of the club, has very considerable influence upon the others. All are better because of his being there. On the second floor is a room for conversation and playing, the games being cards, dominoes, chess and draughts. You can see staid men there sitting quietly around a little pembroke table, absorbed in the chances afforded for fine play, and for appreciation of character, which you get in a rubber at whist. Again mounting the stairs you reach the billiard and bagatelle room. This is evidently a favorite resort of many members. The amusements are paid for at very reasonable rates. An ordinary two-handed game of billiards costs three-half pence; a four-handed game may be had for threepence; bagatelle is a penny a game; for cards the players pay a penny per night. Chess, draughts and dominoes are free."

The English Parliament and the Press.

From the London Spectator.

If the entire body of members in the House of Commons cannot abolish a grievance which closely and personally touches them all, effective power has ceased to exist in England. We do not believe it has ceased, and consequently believe that a vote of £120,000 for a new House of Commons may be placed in the estimates this year and accepted without a division. It is a little absurd that after spending two millions and a half on a parliamentary palace mainly intended to lodge the House of Commons, £120,000 more should be demanded for lodging the same body; but Englishmen are slow to learn except by experience, and the existing grievance is almost intolerable. It is bad enough for members, but for journalists it is so bad that it there was the smallest spirit of unity in the profession they would strike, and reduce the House at a blow from a governing body into a bad-tempered debating club, wasting its evenings in debates to which nobody attended. Without the journalists the members would be a pack of nobodies, chattering every evening to each other with nobody to listen to them; yet they treat the professionals whose aid makes them governing men as it they were servants huddled into the lobby of a theatre with their masters' umbrellas. Their own case, no doubt, is a serious one. The new house supposed to be built for their accommodation will not seat comfortably half their number, and will not hold two-thirds with any amount of packing; it has a floor which renders one man in three inaudible, is so ventilated that three hours of that climate makes old men sleepy and young men furious, and has galleries in which no one, except he be perhaps a peer, can see, hear, or write with any approach to comfort. If they like quarrelling for their seats, and speaking over a floor which drinks their voices, and standing in their shadows so deep that the most genial of Tories looks like a Jacobin haranguing his club, it is no business of ours to remonstrate against that form of imbecility. All we can say is that they are neglecting their duty to their constituents in not making the best of themselves. We speak for our own profession, which is as essential to the House as its own members and its own constituents, and which is at once degraded and injured by the existing arrangements. Not to mention that the journalists and reporters are placed in the very worst locality for either seeing, hearing, or writing, with chattering women overhead, and all speakers far below, they are denied anything like adequate space. The reporters of the older journals, who alone are considered legitimate occupants of the gallery, are cramped for room, and compelled to write in the most unnatural of attitudes, that of worshippers in a pewed church, while new papers positively cannot get admittance. Are the members really so fond of the old ones that they are willing to vote them a close monopoly? As for the provincial journals, who are daily becoming more powerful, and whose representatives have just as much right within the walls of Parliament as the London reporters, there is no room for them; while the weekly papers are subjected to a *regime* absolutely grotesque in its folly and injustice. The *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, the *Examiner*, the *London Review*, and half a dozen more are just as much read by politicians, and have just as much influence on politics as the daily papers; yet their conductors are debarred from listening to the debates for which they have furnished half the material. They are permitted as a great favor, to attend in the Reporters' Gallery, in which they have no seats of right, once a week, the rule being made most stringent when the debates are most important and consecutive, as, for example, the debate upon Reform. The editors of the daily papers, many of whom are as powerful as any men on the front benches, are, we believe, tolerated every night, but only of favor; and a serious complaint was made before this very Committee that their presence was a hindrance and a nuisance to the reporters, who do not want either to offend them or to be bothered with their conversation. Much of this arrangement is, of course, due to the arrogant theory that reporters and journalists, through whom alone the House is powerful, are mere "strangers," surplusage, people of whose existence the House cannot condescend to be aware; but some of it is due to the contracted limits of a House in which the reporters' galleries seem to have been an afterthought. The journalists and reporters do not ask much, only room to perform their unpaid but inestimable service; and if it is refused in any new House, they ought, in self-respect, to render members' lives a misery to them, a task they could perform very easily by ignoring them in leaders, and reporting their chatter verbatim, with all the repetitions, delays, interludes, interjections, hawks, and other marks of oratorical incapacity, which they now suppress. Mr. Barry's scheme for building a new House over the Commons Court and the dining-rooms remedies most of these evils, but it is insufficient. His plan avoids any interference with the Palace, or any necessity for a temporary House, and might, if he is energetic, be completed with decent speed; but he is still more attentive to anything than the House itself, which alone is of first-rate importance. He provides 569 seats; but no House is complete which does not contain 665 separate and numbered seats, one for every member whenever he chooses to attend. That number once secured, each member would retain his own place, subject to the well-known party arrangements, any vacancy as it occurred being offered to members of the same side according to their seniority in the House. All the quarrelling and loss of time caused by the present schoolboy arrangements would then be obviated; and members could come in at their own time, and on the fullest night there would be no confusion. The House would be almost as reasonably organized as the stalls in a provincial theatre—a system of a tribune is inconsistent with our proceedings in Committee: but fixed seats would be no injury to any one, except, perhaps, a few new members with bad voices, who would creep up towards better seats and greater obviousness quite as soon as is good for them. With this alteration, an expansion of one-sixth, the new auditorium would, as far as the members are concerned, be all that could be desired; for Mr. Barry must not forget that every constituency is now a popular one, and that every popular constituency insists on regular attendance. Members are not permitted in America to postpone a vote to a flirtation. The space provided for the Peers is, as usual, sufficient—they rarely get the second best of anything, and it will never be well to admit strangers enough to form a mob, a mistake made both in the Corps Legislatif and the House of Representatives, but we do not feel quite satisfied about the press. The reporters are allowed forty-four seats, instead of thirty-eight; but that does not allow for the inevitable requirements of fresh newspapers, for the growing wants and power of the provincial press. A new institution, the editors' box, is, however, a decided improvement, and will, we hope, speedily cause the abolition of the ban under which weekly newspapers at present lie; and Mr. Barry will, we doubt not, if pressed, screw out ten more seats for the reporters. If his plan is adopted, which seems probable, the whole country would be benefitted, and the expense is a trifle compared with the sum most countries waste upon members' salaries; but it will still be necessary for the House to insist upon one or two novelties in the actual work. First, that Mr. Barry, if separately paid at all, be paid a sum, and not a percentage on the work, an arrangement which, were he an angel of virtue, would not tend to increase expense; secondly, that the time for construction be as short as is consistent with efficient work; and thirdly, that the contractor be heavily fined for every week's delay. Otherwise, the members will not get into their new House until they are of them greybeaded, probably not until an act establishing universal suffrage and equal electoral districts has made all their arrangements obsolete. We do not, of course, expect that amount of efficiency out of the whole House; which is never peremptory except about cattle; but still, if two or three independent members will just keep the ideal in mind and worry once a month for explanation, and get a few figures from M. Haussmann, and oppose supplementary votes, they will, with the assistance of the journalists thirsting for room to breathe, get the work done before the new law courts are complete, or the Thames embankment is finished, or London municipalities have learnt how to make, to smooth, or to clean a paved roadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 eod8w W. H. GAITZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

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Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

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This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M., Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,

Will receive guests June 23.

Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.

Please address, J. F. CAKE,

6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

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6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach.

ROBERT L. FURY JOHN SMICK, Proprietor. 7 13 1m

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Two communicating rooms vacant.

Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

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Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

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FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles: the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,

Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

CLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS *ALWAYS ON HAND.* 4 2 3p

R. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,

No. 108 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

A VERY DESIRABLE

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868,

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

7 29 20t PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SAMUEL R. ADAMS, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Assignee,
No. 629 WALNUT Street.
To Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 13 th3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, June 30, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES T. GREEN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and state of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt.

H. S. WARRINER,
No. 26 N SEVENTH St., Philada.
7 16 th3.*

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 2

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT THEIR

BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE,

Prior to taking their July inventory,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, LACE GOODS,
LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES,
PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES,
BASQUES, PELISSES,
SEA-SIDE AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS.

LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
PIQUES, PERCALES,
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, PLAIN & CHECK,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CRAPES
CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE.

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 1 GIRARD ROW.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS

IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD,

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.

Black and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.

WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM

FOR BLACK SILKS.

3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1·75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1·87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2·50.
Best Makes from $2·50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6 thsta2rp

WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA. 5 30 stuth1f

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck, Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 103 JONES' Alley

A LEGAL ROMANCE.

The House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appeal, have finally disposed of a case which has troubled the Courts of Law in Scotland, with more or less of interruption, for the last thirty years, and which, in some of its phases, presents circumstances as romantic as any of those that are to be found in the French *causes celebres*. The Scottish earldom of Stirling, which was created, we believe, in the reign of Charles I, and which was endowed by that monarch with possessions in North America, equal in extent to a European kingdom, together with the privilege of granting patents and creating dignities, such as are usually considered to be sacred to royalty alone, is now finally extinguished. The title, indeed, has been dormant for many years—or, rather, it has been in that semi-vital state in which a person lays claim to it without having the power to make his title good; while, at the same time, he is allowed to assert it because no one has an interest in disputing his claim. More than one of the old historic titles of Scotland have thus fallen into abeyance, and have been picked up and worn, with more or less of genuine belief in their own right, by individuals of the humblest rank. Our readers will no doubt be familiar with the story told by Hugh Miller of the hodman in Edinburgh who claimed to be the lineal descendant of the old Earls of Crawfurd, and whose assertion was admitted, while it was ridiculed by the masons, who delighted to call to him: "John, Earl of Crawfurd and Lindsay, bring me another hod of lime." The claimants of the Earldom of Stirling had not fallen so low in the social scale; on the contrary, they had wealth and wealthy friends, and it was their determination to bring their right, not to the title only, but to the more semi-royal rights conferred on that title by the sovereign, to the decision of the courts of law, that first moved the Crown to interfere and remove the investigation of the case from the civil to the criminal courts—from an investigation of the pedigree of the claimant to an accusation that the principal documents on which he rested his claim were arrant forgeries.

The documents on which the claimant rested his title were of a singular character, and they had as singular a history. They had been procured in France through the medium of a fortune-teller, who was of great notoriety in Paris in her day, and whom the wife of the claimant had gone to consult about the chances of the success of her husband's claim. Long and mysterious communings took place between them, the issue of which was that the Parisian sibyl not only predicted speedy and brilliant success, but rendered more substantial and worldly aid by furnishing documents which, if genuine, placed the reality of his title beyond doubt. These documents were produced in the Court of Session, and the natural consequence was, that on the faith of them he was served heir to the title. But on their production, strong doubts of their genuineness sprung up in the minds of the law officers of the Crown, who, of course, watched with a jealous eye the progress of a suit that was to place a subject on a level with the sovereign in the granting of patents and creating dignities in a portion of her dominions. Secret and searching inquiries were set on foot in Paris; and enough light was thrown on the transactions to induce the Lord Advocate of the day to indict Mr. Alexander, the claimant of the case, before the High Court of Justiciary, for the crime of forgery. The documents that were brought forward to establish the claim were now used to demonstrate his crime; and many witnesses were brought from France to testify, not only to the spuriousness of the documents, but also to the manner in which the forgeries had been manipulated.

One piece of evidence was remarkable for the subtlety, precision, and fulness with which forgery was shown in a case where at first sight there seemed to be no possibility of fraud. It was an old map of the Canadas, drawn at a time when Canada was in the possession of France, and which, it was averred, had been in the possession of Louis XIV. This was evident, for on the back of it were written some remarks by the king's own hand in reference to Canada, and to the adjoining English province of Nova Scotia. The map indeed, seemed to have passed through the hands of all the Paris celebrities of that period, for not only had the king scribbled on the back of it, but Bossuet, Mazarin, and, indeed, the whole Court circle had followed the royal example. And, what was still more remarkable, the notes of every one of them bore reference in one form or other to the extensive rights in North America, granted by the charter of the English monarch to the earldom of Stirling. The map purported to be executed in a given year by an engraver who styled himself map-maker to the king. So far all was clear. It was curious that all these royal or courtly personages should have so full a knowledge of the rights of the Stirling family, and should take so much interest in their fortunes, but plausible reasons were given why they should do so; and it was impossible to prove the negative. But from out of this apparently solid and compact evidence the ingenuity of the Crown lawyers culled the means of its complete destruction, and the tearing to tatters of the whole cleverly constructed evidence in the case. A witness was brought from the French archives in Paris, who proved that at the date of the map, as given in the margin, the engraver did not enjoy the title of map-maker to the king, and that he did not attain that honor till several years afterwards, in the following reign. To explain the discrepancy which was thus apparent between the title and the date, the witness stated that it was common in France, as we believe it is in this country also, to engrave on the plate from which the map is printed every new honor to which the engraver attains, hammering out, if need be, any previous honor he may have held, but not altering more than is necessary, and especially leaving the date of the year when the plate was first engraved untouched. That it was plain to demonstration that the particular copy of the map on which the prisoner relied could not possibly have been printed until the engraver had attained the office which it certified; and it was clearly proved that at that date all the illustrious persons who had written their comments on its back had been long dead. The evidence was conclusive—the forgery was palpable.

But it was not so clear who was the forger. There was great sympathy felt for the aged prisoner, as he stood there in the felon's dock, charged with a crime of which those who knew him most intimately believed him to be incapable. This was shown in a touching manner by the appearance by his side in the dock of that distinguished military officer, Sir Charles d'Albrac, the then Commander of the Forces in Ireland, who came over expressly to testify to his belief in the character of his friend. The trial lasted for several days; and day by day, as duly as the prisoner was placed at the bar, the grand old soldier, in the true spirit of chivalry, took his place at his side. His appearance could not but have its effect on the jury; and besides, while the evidence was full and precise as to the forgery, and while it went far to implicate some other members of the prisoner's family in suspicious dealings with the fortune-teller, there was nothing to militate against the idea that the prisoner himself was the dupe of cleverer and less scrupulous wits than his own. The verdict was given in that spirit. The jury found that the documents relied on were palpable forgeries; but they acquitted the prisoner of all guilty knowledge of them as forgeries. When the prisoner heard this verdict, which, while it cleared his moral character, shattered all the high hopes of honor and dignity he had entertained, nature gave way, and he fell fainting into the arms of his friend. The prisoner was, therefore, set free, but the documents on which the trial had turned were impounded, and in the following year an action of reduction was brought upon the service of heirship, which he had obtained in the previous year. This was in 1839, and from that time the matter has slept till a few months ago, when the son of Mr. Alexander proposed to carry on the appeal in the House of Lords, against the decree of reduction in the Court of Session, which had been given notice of thirty years before, but never prosecuted till now. His claim was admitted, and the case was heard; but the case on its own merits was altogether untenable, and the appeal was dismissed with costs. We may, therefore, assume that now at least we have heard the last of the claim to the Earldom of Stirling, and its semi-royal privileges across the Atlantic.—*The London Bootsman.*

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails,

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 5§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS K. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 2 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS WM. McCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M., and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
7 2§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 19 New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants.....$1 50, " "
Children.....$1 75, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, and has some state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 30 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton
Saturday, July 25, 8½ A.M	Saturday, July 25, 9 A.M
Sunday " 26, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, July 27, 6½ A.M	Monday, July 27, 10½ A.M
Tuesday, " 28, 7 A.M	Tuesday, " 28, 11 A.M
Wed'day, " 29, 8 A.M	Wed'day, " 29, 12 M.
Thursday, " 30, 10 A.M	Thursday, " 30, 2 P.M
Friday, " 31, 10 A.M	Friday, " 31, 2 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way: intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 26 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WILLIAM S. GRAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 4

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6 45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7 45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12 05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 3 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, leaving Bethlehem at 11 55 A. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8 45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Morrisville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10 20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1 45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3 15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenvilletake this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4 15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5 00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

At 6 20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 00 and 11 05 A. M., 2 00 and 8 30 P. M.

11 05 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1 45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem, at 6 05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 5 00 and 7 00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9 30, 10 45 A. M. and 3 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Fifth and Green Street Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7 15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4 15 P. M., 4 30 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east side Market street, at 6 15 A. M., 7 30 A. M., 10 45 A. M., 1 35 P. M., 4 00 P. M., 6 55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5 30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7 30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7 15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and a Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 45 A. M. and 5 00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 15 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., connects at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and Intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding One Hundred Dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 13§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows:

9 00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12 25 (noon).
2 15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7 15 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 8 35 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10 26 A. M.
9 00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12 07 P. M.
5 00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8 23 P. M.
Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5 10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9 20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6 45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermed ate stations, at 8 00 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9 00 A. M., 2 15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6 00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7 15 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 6 15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 2 25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will runson TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11 05 A. M.; Oxford 11 45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2 30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7 15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7 45 A. M., 12 30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7 45 and 12 15 P. M., and 4 25 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. M. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
J. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25tf] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 2§] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27] JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8 15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pittsburg, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 1 00, and 5 45 P. M.

FERRIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Colleg eville take 7 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7 01 A. M. and 1 39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00 and 9 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 45 P. M., 9 50 and 10 10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5 25 A. M., 9 35 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 7 06 A. M., and 11 40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10 10 and 11 45 A. M., and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and 9 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6 20, 11 00 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8 55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M., and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia only at 3 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 5	9 00 A. M.
Fast Line	12 00 M.
Erie Express	12 00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1 00, 3 00 and 10 30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11 15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11 30 P. M.
Accommodation	11 30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1 35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8 20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7 10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Fast Line	9 25 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 P. M.
Erie Express	5 00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3 40 and 7 10 P. M.
Day Express	5 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2§ General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Thirty-third Commencement

The Exercises of the Week.

Prosperous State of the Institution—Progress of the Endowment—Address by Ex-Speaker Grow—The Valedictory Oration.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From our own Correspondent.

EASTON, Pa., July 29.—When the old-fashioned borough of Easton was selected as a site for an institution of learning, it was happily in obedience to that longing of the student's heart for the quiet and the picturesque. The town and its surroundings are certainly unsurpassed for natural beauty, and art has lent a helping hand in rendering it still more attractive. The College buildings are located on the brow of a hill which might not inaptly be styled a mountain. In the valley below lies Easton, ensconced between the winding streams of the Delaware, the Lehigh, and the Bushkill, a busy, thriving mart made prosperous by the energy and industry of its people. But the stir and bustle of the town do not intrude upon the solemn beauty and serenity of the hill-top, where the devotee of ancient lore and modern science can pursue his enticing studies in full view of the world of strife, and yet apart from its distractions and allurements.

The country roundabout presents all the variety of the mountain and the plain, and is well worthy the attention of the tourist for its surpassing natural beauties. Not the least attractive of the scenes in the immediate vicinity, is the cemetery on the sloping banks of the Bushkill, which is one of the most beautiful in the country. It contains many fine monuments, most noticeable among which are those erected over the remains of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the Hon. James M. Porter, President Tyler's Secretary of War; and Governor A. H. Reeder, of Kansas fame.

Lafayette College,

which is here located, has manifested during the past year the most gratifying signs of prosperity. This is shown by the fact that its permanent endowment has been increased to $370,000, through the liberality of Mr. Pardee, of Hazleton; Colonel Barton H. Jenks, William Adamson, Esq., and John A. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia; and a number of other wealthy gentlemen who can appreciate the power of money in promoting the best interests of the people through the diffusion of knowledge. Another unmistakable sign of the prosperity of the College is shown by the fact that the number of students in attendance has increased threefold within the past four years. In the following table is given the numbers in attendance during the past three years:—

	1867-8.	1866-7.	1865-6.
Resident graduates	3	—	—
Under graduates:—			
Seniors	17	11	11
Juniors	19	21	13
Sophomores	31	27	18
Freshmen	58	42	22
Total	128	101	64

To attend upon the exercises of the thirty-third annual commencement a great number of strangers have been present during the past four days, all of them evincing the heartiest interest in the proceedings, and unfeigned gratification at the success of the institution.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Baccalaureate.

The exercises of Commencement week began on Sunday, with the preaching of the Baccalaureate sermon before the members of the graduating class. After the preliminary services, which were conducted by President Cattell and Rev. W. O. Johnstone, Rev. Dr. Newlin, ex-President of Delaware College, at Newark, Del., and now of Hazleton, Pa., proceeded to deliver an impressive discourse from the following text:—"*Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded.*" Titus ii, 6.

When Dr. Newlin had concluded, President Cattell arose in front of the altar and addressed the graduating class in his happy way. Referring to the time-honored custom of the country, by which the Presidents of our colleges addressed the graduating classes just previous to their going out into the world, he said that they were now assembled for the last time, as a class, to engage in the public worship of God. There were few duties he had to perform that so filled his heart with emotion or impressed him with such a profound sense of his responsibility. For four years, with each recurring Sabbath of the College term, they had met together at the same altar, and as one ascending cloud of incense their united prayers and sacred songs had wreathed heavenward. Now they were about to separate; and while as instructors and students there would be many recollections of the class-room and of the liberal studies they had so long pursued together, yet the recollections of the sanctuary of divine truth would rise as high above all others as the heavens are higher than the earth. The President then referred at length to the solemn work that lay before them in the various walks of life, with its grave responsibilities and trials, and closed by paying fitting tributes to the memory of the late Dr. Junkin and of a member of the graduating class who had died during the year.

The Brainerd Society.

On Sunday evening was held the anniversary of the 'Brainerd Evangelical Society," the exercises taking place in the Brainerd Church, where a large and interested audience was gathered. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, and was an earnest exhortation for the young to purify their lives by taking heed to the word of God.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The chief feature of Monday's proceedings was the formal close of the exercises of the collegiate year by the announcement in the chapel of the result of the examinations. A committee of seven visitors, appointed by the Synod, were present on the occasion.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Reunions.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the annual reunions of the two literary societies were held in their respective halls. These reunions are among the most attractive features of the whole week. While sitting in the halls where, in other days, he was accustomed to mingle in the strife of words for the mere sport and practice of the contest, the man who is now out in the great world of strife, where all have a surfeit of wrangling and dispute, cannot but feel himself younger in years and fresher in heart for the time.

The reunion meeting in the hall of the "Franklin Literary Society" was presided over by Mr. O. J. Hardin, of the class of 1868. The oration was delivered by the Hon. William E. Barber, of West Chester, of the class of 1840, his subject being "Knight Errantry of Educated Men." Mr. H. S. Baker, of the graduating class, then pronounced the Valedictory, which was responded to by Mr. L. W. Doty, of the Sophomore class. Several old members of the Society who were present, and a number of other gentlemen subsequently addressed the assembled company.

The reunion meeting of the "Washington Literary Society" was addressed by W. S. McLean, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, of the class of 1865. Mr. A. B. Howell, of the graduating class, delivered the Valedictory address, to which Mr. R. W. D. Bryant, of the Sophomore class, responded. As in the case of the other reunion, the old members of the Society, who were present, and several other gentlemen, subsequently addressed the company in a vein appropriate to the occasion.

The class of 1843 also celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation, nearly all of the nineteen surviving members being present.

The Alumni Meeting

was held at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the College Chapel. James T. Doran, Esq., of Philadelphia, a member of the class of 1848, presided. After the customary preliminary business, the necrological record of the past year was read, embracing sketches of eight graduates of the College who had died since the last meeting of the Alumni. Among these was the Rev. John M. Lowrie, D. D., of the class of 1840, who died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, after long and useful pastorates, at Blairstown, New Jersey; Lancaster, Ohio; and Fort Wayne. Another was the late Charles B. Pottinger, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, who was a member of the class of 1846. Another of the dead was Baboo Ishwari Das, a native Hindoo missionary of more than ordinary talent, who was a student of the College for one year about twenty years ago. For several years he had been principal of the Mission Schools at Futtehpore, and early in 1866 he was ordained, and duly installed pastor of the Church at that point by the Presbytery of Allahabad. He died in the summer of 1867.

President Cattell addressed the meeting on the subject of the state of the College endowment, appealing to the Alumni for organized and energetic efforts in behalf of the College.

Major H. T. Lee then read the report of the Committee on the Soldiers' Memorial. The Committee recommended the erection of a granite monument, thirty-five or forty feet in height, of plain but substantial character, and to cost about $5000. The recommendations of the Committee were unanimously approved, after an animated debate, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to superintend and forward the work:—Governor Alexander Ramsey, General Campbell, Hon. N. B. Smithers, Colonel Dorris, General Selfridge, Captain Hamburger, John J. Pomeroy, Aug. Raymond, H. L. Bunstein, J. L. Grier, Dr. J. H. H. Love, C. F. Chidsey, Dr. J. M. Junkin, J. H. Neighbour, Hon. Aug. Richey, Dr. C. R. Wagner, H. T. Lee, William Kennedy, F. A. R. Baldwin, Thomas Camant, R. D. Barclay, R. B. Snodgrass, S. J. Coffin, Joseph Barrett, and J. T. Doran.

Previous to the adjournment of the Alumni meeting, several hundred dollars were subscribed towards the Monument fund. Immediately after the adjournment, a meeting of the Committee was held, and an organization effected by electing Dr. J. M. Junkin, President, and Major H. T. Lee, Secretary. Mr. H. L. Bunstein was selected as Corresponding Secretary, and authorized to address a circular letter to all of the Alumni upon the subject of the monument, enforcing it upon their attention, and soliciting their contributions. A sub-committee was then appointed on designs. It was then resolved to hold a meeting of the whole Committee in September, upon the day appointed for the meeting of the Trustees.

The site selected for the monument is the most attractive and commanding on the College grounds, so attractive and commanding as a whole. Just to the right of the grand stairway by which you ascend the height is a small plateau, affording from its brow a full view of the borough of Easton, the tortuous streams of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Bushkill, and the purple hills which lock in the horizon on all sides. The slope in the rear of this plateau has been terraced and graded, and now presents a scene which shows how great is the capacity of the College hill for artificial adornment. On this beautiful spot the monument to Lafayette's dead heroes will in good time be erected, and when the shaft is once placed in position, it will not only command the attention of every inhabitant of the town, but of all the travellers by the enormous trains which daily pass to and fro over the five great railways centering a the point.

At the Alumni meeting a committee was selected to attend the next annual examinations of the College. Prominent among the gentlemen so appointed was the Rev. William Henry Green, D. D., the distinguished Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, who was elected to the Presidency of Princeton College, but declined the honor, thus making room for Rev. Dr. McCosh. Dr. Green is a graduate of Lafayette, and his great learning and acknowledged ability have shed much lustre on the College in which his successful career was begun.

Oration by the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Before the Literary Societies.

On Tuesday evening, the anniversary of the Literary Societies was held at the First Presbyterian Church. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the orator of the occasion, and delivered an eloquent address on "The New Republic." Mr. Grow briefly noticed the origin of the old republic, characterizing as its moving principles the ideas promulgated by Columbus, Luther, and the Pilgrim Fathers. He then adverted to the past history of the country, showing how we had passed through the three stages of national growth—carving out an existence for ourselves in the War of Independence; proving our ability to maintain our position at the fireside of nations, in the War of 1812; and finally establishing our capacity to protect ourselves from ourselves, as we did in the great war for the Union. The speaker then contrasted the New Republic thus born with the Old, on the dividing line between which we now stand. Our country is now one of magnificent proportions. The North is clad in perpetual ice, while in the South the reaper is gathering his grain; it is midday in the East, while the West is wrapped in darkness. Thus is the dream of Columbus realized, and men still go westward to seek the Indies. The race moves steadily onward. The destinies of humanity, of all time, are centered in our progress. While the past is secure, the future hangs on the present. Nations live by the practice of justice, and perish through injustice and wrong. Extent of territory or vastness of population was never the true cause of a nation's downfall. Rome died the day she marched 'long trains of captives into bondage, and hurled men, women, and children into the arena of the Coliseum, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts. If our rulers and law-makers fail to profit by such teachings they must be taught by redoubled woes. Our Fathers of the Revolution bought and paid the price of the nation's deliverance. But in erecting their temple of liberty, while they crowned its pillars with Corinthian leaves they placed chains and fetters at their base. To-day we are called upon to settle the foundations of the New Republic so substantially that national disaster shall fall upon us in vain.

Mr. Grow then addressed himself more particularly to the young men who were about to enter the broad arena of the world. The speaker said:—

"With the setting of to-morrow's sun many of you will have gone out into the manifold walks of life. Having communed daily with the past during your long seclusion, to-day you stand on the threshold of life's stern realities. Before you is a living age, struggling with all its mighty energies for existence—for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Veneration for the past is almost inseparable from human nature. The thoughts of the scholar linger around the Tiber, the Ægean, and the Nile. Cruel wars and abject slavery are forgotten while gazing on the flames of Troy or watching the kindling wrath of Achilles. The galling bondage of labor and the servitude of woman are forgotten while listening to the eloquence of the Senate or the thunders of the Forum. But with this book of the past open before you, permit not its wisdom and virtues to obscure its follies and vices. The humanities of life were little regarded, save for the benefit of the dominant orders and favorite classes. Let us not overlook the Coliseum, the most stupendous of Rome's existing ruins, its crumbling walls still standing, a living commentary upon the civilization of the times in which it was reared, more instructive than any written description of society at that period. Built at the public expense, at the height of Roman glory, for exhibitions of brutality more than sufficient to gratify the ferocity of savage natures, hither resorted all the dignitaries of religion and law, to behold men, women, and children torn to pieces by wild beasts, or to witness the scarcely less brutal exhibition of the gladiatorial combat, the victor in which was hailed with loud acclaim by a hundred thousand spectators. Cradled amid such scenes, how could humanity have a home, or justice a mercy seat? Yet, wherever antiquity reared its temples of refinement, it built likewise its amphitheatre.

"In view of man's social political, and religious relations, the present age is far in advance of any former period, for its education begins with the inculcation of the great maxim of human life—'Whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them;' and is continued with those other kindred lessons of the brotherhood of man which were first taught on the sea shore and along the hillsides of Judea. As you go forth from these halls to meet the shadowy future, go with no blind reverence for the past, or for institutions because of their grey age, but go with the stern heart of the reformer, ever ready to receive the new and the untried, if it be calculated to promote the happiness and the welfare of the race. Most of the evils which afflict society have had their origin in violence and wrong, enacted into laws by the experience of the past, and retained by the prejudices of the present. Be not hasty to denounce as a visionary and fanatic the bold spirit who dares, Columbus-like, to stand out upon unknown seas; he may yet return, laden with new continents of knowledge. Visionary and fanatic has been the alarm cry of the devotee of the past, with which he has ever resisted all innovations upon established customs and opinions, since Socrates swallowed the hemlock, and Galileo quivered on the rack.

"'Trust no future, howe'er pleasant:
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act, act, in the living present,
Heart within, and God o'erhead.'"

Mr. Grow's oration elicited the most profound attention, and heartiest applause, one of its sterling merits being its brevity, an accomplishment which not all our public speakers have acquired.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Annual Commencement.

When the sun came up in the east this morning, its radiance was mellowed, but not obscured by mist, and, taken altogether, the day was one of the most opportune for an occasion of this character. It has been practically a universal holiday, and at an early hour the streets of the old town were alive with well-dressed people, intent on the culminating event of the day. The Commencement exercises were held in the First Presbyterian Church, to which resorted all who took a more lively interest in the success of the young men who were there to bid farewell to their instructors and associates of the past four years. According to the custom, the procession was formed at the foot of that forbidding stairway leading up the hill on which stand the College buildings. Martial music was an inevitable accompaniment of the occasion. There is nothing like a flourish of trumpets and a rumbling of bass drums on momentous occasions. They impart a degree of solemn eclat which is not otherwise attainable; and, although they have an air of vulgarity, because attracting scores of ragged and bewildered urchins to the scene, they as certainly inspire both participants and spectators with a livelier sense of the importance of the transpiring events. College life has such a savor of seclusion, is characterized by such downright and monotonous plodding, that the stir and bustle of commencement day would be but half appreciated by its devotees, if their quiet, scholarly moods were not thoroughly dissipated by the piercing notes of trombones and French horns. So, too, it is fitting that these young men, who for four years, long and wearisome albeit so attractive, have been patiently threading the avenues of Athens and Rome, and the still more intricate pathways which modern science has revealed, should be ushered into another and a harsher world by a blare of trumpets and and a sounding of drums.

After marching through the principal streets, on the way from the starting point to the Church, the procession entered, and shortly after 9 o'clock the regular exercises of Commencement Day began, under the superintendence of the Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., the President of the College. The programme observed on the occasion was as follows:—

Music.
Prayer.
Music.
Latin Salutatory, by John W. Griggs, of Newton, N. J.
Honorary Oration.—"The River in the Sea," by Charles McIntire Jr., of Easton, Pa.
Music.
"The Literature of Peace," by A. A. Smith, of Belvidere, N. J.
"The Winds," by Oscar J. Hardin, of Fredon, N. J.
"God, the Safety of our Nation," by William G. Stewart, of Chanceford, Pa.
"The Lesser Virtues," by A. P. Garber, of Columbia, Pa.
Music.
"Miseries of Authors," by Herbert L. Baker of Clarkstown, Michigan.
"The Elective Franchise," by Alfred Brown, of Bethlehem, Pa.
"The Sabbath," by Richard Arthur, of Constitution.
"Charles Dickens," by Michael Servitur Selp, of Easton.
Music.
"Sir William Jones," by James W. Boal, of Bellefonte, Pa.
"The Heroic Character," by Edwin P. Forseman, of Moshannon, Pa.
"The Influence of Literary Men," by Hervey Gulich, of Belvidere, N. J.
"The Influence of the Bible," by William H. Filson, of Academia, Pa.
Music.
Announcement and Conferring of Prizes.
Master's Oration.—"Language and Thought," by W. S. McLean, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Master's Oration.—"God in Revelation," by J. Roberts, of Coatesville, Pa.
Music.
Conferring of Degrees.
Music.
Honorary Oration—"The Greek Classics and the Bible," with the Valedictory Addresses, by A. B. Howell, of Lopatcong Springs, N. J.
Music.
Benediction.
Music.

The exercises passed off in a very pleasant manner, the orations of the young men exhibiting a very creditable amount of thought and study. The valedictorian, Mr. Howell, was accorded a hearty reception as he limped upon the stage, giving unmistakable evidence of having served the nation in the hour of its trial, to the peril of life and loss of limb.

The degrees conferred were those of "Bachelor of Arts" upon the fifteen members of the graduating class named above, Mr. McIntire receiving likewise the degree of "Bachelor of Science."

At the morning session of the Board of Trustees, held immediately before the opening of the exercises in the church, the following honorary degrees were conferred:—

That of "Doctor of Laws" on the Rev. James Curtis Hepburn, M. D., for many years a missionary at Yokohama, Japan.

That of "Doctor of Philosophy" on R. W. Raymond, of New York, editor of the *Journal of Mining;* Rev. M. Meigs, ex-President of Delaware College; and J. H. Shoemaker, Principal of Chambersburg Institute.

That of "Master of Arts" upon Rev. J. P. Conkey, of Pennsylvania.

The Valedictory Address.

Previous to the formal farewell, Mr. Howell, the Valedictorian, discussed the subject of "The Greek Classics and the Bible," picturing Mount Olympus, snow-crowned, and towering over the plains of Thessaly, the throng of minstrels who dwelt thereon being the founders of the literature which stood at the head of European culture. But before the days of Homer the Hebrew language had been wrought up to the very highest pitch of sublimity in the song of Moses and Deborah. The speaker characterized the poetry of the Hebrews as loftier than that of any other people. The words of Socrates and Plato are deficient in beauty when compared with the grandeur of the Sermon on the Mount. The Bible, which has raised the nations of the world out of darkness, is the rich source of divine enthusiasm. In it is to be found all that is beautiful, sublime, and true, all that tends towards that perfection, the fulness of which we will attain only when we behold its author.

Mr. Howell then pronounced the Valedictory Address, speaking as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, guardians of our beloved Alma Mater, and Keepers, under Divine Providence, of her honor and prosperity, to you we give thanks for the liberal things you have devised for us in the past, and pray their continuance and increase for our successors in the future. May your wisest thoughts and noblest actions be ever in her behalf; may you speed perfect the goodly work which you have so well advanced; may you soon make to stand side by side the mutually completing courses of mental culture and physical training, the expanding of the mind and the care of its curiously-wrought and beautifully-fashioned temple; may you add every ornament of science that helps to expand the intellect, establish the morals, and increase the Christian faith; and thus be enabled to point with pride to Lafayette, and to say, with highest and well-deserved praise—behold a perfect work!

Honored President:—What shall we say to you? Shall we speak words of praise? Yonder rising structures and curving walks, the numbers gathered there from sections widely separate, and the talents there employed do speak your commendation with an eloquence surpassing all that we could utter. To you has been entrusted a difficult part. To preserve the needed amount of restraint and fix the proper limit of indulgence, to harmonize the conflicting elements of College discipline and student's independence, is a task that well might daunt the boldest. How well you have performed it let the prosperity of Lafayette answer.

In olden time the mantle of the ascending prophet fell, imparting added power to his successor. Thus may there descend in full measure upon you the fervent love, the tireless energy, the fulfilled hopes of that venerable Father, so lately gone from us, whose happy spirit, we may think, this day, looks down from starry battlements with heaven-intensified joy upon the prospering fruits of his prayers and labors. May you be devoted in love, wise in conception, steadfast in purpose, energetic in action, and blest with success; and thus in the hearts of the present and future sons of Lafayette shall be joined in bands of sacred love the name of the first with the name of the second founder of Lafayette. Beloved President, the class of '68 now says to you—Farewell.

Gentlemen of the faculty:—Yours has been the task to prepare us intellectually for the battle of life. To us you have imparted the facts of science. You have taught us the great truths and principles of action contained in nature, animate and inanimate. You have disciplined our minds for the better evolvement and closer apprehension of what is true and great. How honorable is the labor in which you are engaged? Here at the seat of science and literature you awake the deepest impulses of nature, unfold the fairest flowers of the soul, inspire eager and buoyant spirits with the sentiments of a generous patriotism, impart the power to defend the truth and right and increase the inclination to widen the realm of beauty by noble sentiments, by worthy actions and intellectual labors. In this worthy task engaged we leave you, and in our memories your names will ever be linked with highest esteem and warmest love. Beloved Instructors—Farewell.

Students of Lafayette, tollers along the path which we have trodden, aspirants for the day we have reached this day comes to us with greater sadness than to you, for it brings to us a lasting separation. The daily tasks—pleasant because shared in common—the merry gatherings, the pleasant companionship of beloved comrades—these for a time remain for you, and then you also will go forth as we now do. But stop. Memory now brings back another scene—the unwonted gatherings, the mournful hush, the saddened countenances and grieving hearts, and there, where bowed forms bend over the drooping pall and marbled flesh, an unseen presence hovering whose coming has wrought this change. Did not the last year show you this, and may not the next? Learn then that neither youth, nor talents, nor love can stay that visitor whose coming will take from each a goodly world: and woe, alas, to him who finds not in that coming the entrance to a better. Press rapidly on in the paths of knowledge; explore the mysteries of the heavens, uncover the secrets of old Mother Earth, determine the nature of the elements and learn the principles which operate in the political and social world; but with all your learning ever remember this, that all knowledge is valueless save as it points to the one great centre of knowledge. We leave you now; but in our leaving will go with us the sweet remembrance of the many happy hours spent with you. We leave you; but our examples remain. Whatever of good, whatever of evil they may contain, we leave with you to follow or to shun. Students of Lafayette—Farewell!

Classmates, when yonder measurer shall with brazen, clanging stroke have told the midnight hour, the last day will have terminated upon the gathered class of '68. And, as the traveller, intent upon some foreign land, ere yet his foot has pressed its soil, will, with careful eye and earnest apprehension, scan its mapped boundaries and its political and social divisions, so we, standing this day upon the confines of actions' world, do thither bend an eager gaze. And what see we there? Hearts once bold as ours, hopes once as bright, a future once as fair-seeming, ended in defeat, in sorrow, and in shame. But with young manhood's eager heart and buoyant hopes we heed not these, but ever fix our thoughts upon great deeds achieved and honors won; and in the success of others find an earnest of our own.

We separate to enter upon the new relations of the future; and in that future let us ever keep great ends in view, not bounding our thoughts and visions in the narrow circle of present ease or vulgar pleasure; but ever acting with great views, from great motives, to accomplish great purposes. Let us, unblinded by prosperity, or unawed by disappointments, ever listen to the stirring voice of our souls, urging on our ambition to laudable objects; and, though fortune's sun may pass from sign to sign and thought and desire only bring together what reality may ever leave asunder, still let us ever fix our thoughts upon the eternally and unchangeably great, and evidence the honor of our minds by the nobleness of the objects which we pursue. We separate; but, however wide that separation may be, however much our paths diverge, yet will the ever continuing bands of our love widen and lengthen to embrace even the most distant one; and may the first link caught from our earthly chain be the beginning of that heavenly circle whose completeness shall embrace us all. Dark and unknown are the paths that lie before us; but guided by the "Word of Truth" we may ever walk in virtue's ways, and make our lives in their continuance honorable, and in their termination glorious. Classmates—Farewell.

The Commencement Dinner.

Immediately after the close of the commencement exercises, the Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and Students, and certain invited guests, formed in procession, and, preceded by a band of music, marched to the lecture-room of the German Reformed Church, to partake of the annual commencement dinner. On this, as on previous occasions, the young ladies of Easton were the hosts and attendants, and the repast which they spread before the friends of the College gave a most substantial evidence of the interest which they take in the welfare of the institution. Full justice was done the burdens of the tables, the scene being extremely animated. To the clatter of the dishes and the rattle of knives and forks were added the murmurings and laughter of three hundred voices, and now and then the strains of music.

In the midst of this hubbub ex-Governor Pollock finally arose, and commanded silence. He then addressed the assembled company in his customary happy vein, adverting to the fact that to-day marked the passage of almost the third of a century since the corner-stone of Lafayette College was laid. But, said the speaker, happy as is the present occasion of rejoicing over its prosperity, life has always its lights and shadows, and there is now cast upon us the shadow of a great loss. One is not here to-day who was always here before, who was with us from the first, who laid the corner-stone of Lafayette College, who was its founder and its first President. The name of Dr. Junkin will be as enduring as the solid stone which he assisted in putting in place; his memory needs no better monument than the building on yonder hill. This is the shadow which rests upon us to-day. But though the shadow is here, the light is not obscured. Governor Pollock proceeded at considerable length to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Junkin, whose recent death in Philadelphia has cast a gloom over the denomination of which he was such a brilliant ornament, and such a useful, zealous member. Junkin is gone, continued the speaker, but his mantle has fallen upon us. In his place is a worthy successor, Dr. William C. Cattell, the second founder and second President of Lafayette College. Under his earnest labors the institution has gained the rich endowment of nearly $400,000 within two or three years. Governor Pollock referred at length to the zeal displayed by Dr. Cattell in securing an ample endowment for the institution, and the great and lasting success which has attended his efforts in this direction. He concluded by proposing the health of Dr. Cattell, the proposition being received by a hearty, almost boisterous round of applause.

In responding, Dr. Cattell expressed the gratification which he felt on the occasion, stating that he much preferred the quiet of his seat to the floor. But he could not refrain from giving the patrons and friends of Lafayette College some words of encouragement and congratulation on the great success which had attended the effort to endow it in a substantial manner. During the past year an effort had been made to increase the endowment to $400,000 by raising $200,000 in addition to what had been previously received. Mr. A. Pardee, of Hazleton, who had already given the College $120,000, had added $80,000, on condition that the $200,000 desired be received within a year. The time prescribed had not yet elapsed, and $170,000 in all had been subscribed, while there was good reason to believe that the full amount would be forthcoming within the next few weeks. After referring at some length to his relations with many of those present as Professor in former years, the President resumed his seat, amidst another hearty outburst of cheers.

Governor Pollock then introduced to the assemblage Mr. Pardee, the great benefactor of the College, who received such a greeting as would in some measure repay him for his magnificent generosity. Mr. Pardee is a man of few words, and he said but few on this occasion, these being to the effect that to President Cattell's untiring industry and devotion Lafayette College was indebted for the splendid endowment which it had received.

William Adamson, Esq., of Philadelphia, another munificent benefactor of the institution, also addressed the company, in addition to several of the trustees, professors, and invited guests, and the entertainment was brought to a close about 4 o'clock, with many earnest farewells and heartfelt expressions of good-will.

The Closing Scene.

Heretofore one of the most pleasant features of Commencement week has been the levee at President Cattell's house, on the evening of Commencement Day. This year it was necessarily omitted, in consequence of recent bereavements in the families of both the President and Mrs. Cattell. A reception, however, was given the members and friends of the graduating class, by Professor Traill Green, the senior member of the Faculty, whose residence presented a brilliant scene until a late hour in the evening. The beauty of Easton was there, and the beauty of Easton is something which will linger long in the memory of any one who has beheld it.

Thus, with a hearty enjoyment of the amenities of social life, closed the exercises of the thirty-third annual commencement of Lafayette College, an institution which, through generous and well-directed liberality, is on the high road to usefulness and success, and which fairly merits the support of the good people of the whole State and country.

OMIKRON.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condition of Affairs in Texas and Louisiana—The New Georgia Senator.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Terrible State of Affairs in Texas.

Major Moore, a prominent Unionist of Texas, who arrived here to-day, represents the condition of affairs in that section as horrible. At no time in the history of the State has there been so much lawlessness. Life and property are represented as being entirely insecure, and at the mercy of armed bands calling themselves "Kuk-Klux Klan."

The Constitutional Convention now in session, it is conceded, will be a failure so far as reconstruction on the Congressional plan is concerned. This will be largely owing to divisions and dissensions in the Republican party of the State, Ex-Governor Hamilton, who heads the malcontents, is said to be influenced by certain railroad and other mercenary interests, which, it is feared, would be affected unfavorably by the action of the Convention.

Parts of Louisiana in a Ferment.

Accounts received by the Union Republican Congressional Committee from Louisiana are to the effect that trouble is brewing in the eastern portion of that State, which seems to have fallen under the domination of the Rebels. Unless an efficient force of troops is sent there, it is feared the inhabitants will be in arms against the newly elected State officials.

Preparing for the Campaign.

The Republican Congressional Committee has a large force at work preparing documents for circulation in the approaching campaign. The Committee is now in possession of lists of all the Republican organizations throughout the North, and they have those of the South all ready. When they have received lists of the officers of these organizations, they will be ready to commence the distribution of documents.

The Georgia Senator.

The election of Mr. Miller, the new Senator from Georgia, was effected through a division in the ranks of the Republicans. Miller is said to be a Rebel, and cannot take the iron-clad oath.

Naval Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Commander Pierce Crosby has been detached from command of the United States steamer Shamokin, and placed on waiting orders.

In consequence of the act of Congress making a large reduction in the force of seamen employed in the United States Navy, Secretary Welles has given directions for bringing home and putting out of commission a number of vessels now doing service abroad.

It is not yet known what vessels will come home, as there will be more which can be best dispensed with before commanders of the squadrons to which they are attached. The crews of the vessels that have been put out of commission will be discharged, and their officers placed on other duty.

The Maryland Flood.

Passengers who arrived here to-day from the scene of the late flood on the Patapsco report that the proprietors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have a large force engaged in repairing the road between the Relay House and Ellicott City. The damage is said to be greater than has been generally supposed. There is a line of hacks and stages running daily from Ellicott City to Frederick, beyond which place the travel is uninterrupted.

The Receipts from Customs

From July 20 to July 25, inclusive, were as follows:—Boston, $388,480; New York, $2,198,856; Philadelphia, $247,846; Baltimore, $171,972. Total, $2,967,154.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 30—P. M.—Consols, 94⅝@94¼ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties declined to 72½. Atlantic and Great Western, 41.

PARIS, July 30—P. M.—The Bourse is steady, Rentes unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—P. M.—The cotton market is steady for cotton to arrive and on the spot. Sales now estimated at 10,000 bales.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton steady at 29@29¼c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales of 8000 bbls. State at $6 80@9 75; Ohio, $8 70@13; Western $6 80@13 10; Southern steady; 800 bbls. sold at $8 75@15; California firm; 500 bbls. sold at $10 30@12 50. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 86; amber State, $1 35; Canada white, $2 40. Corn advancing; sales of 100,000 bushels at $1 14@1 14. Oats heavy and ½c. lower; sales of 36,000 bushels at 82c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $28 37½. Lard steady at 17¾@18¼. Whisky firm; 500 bbls. in bond sold at $1 30.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800	City 6s, New	...is.	103
$500	do.	New	103
$2000	do.	...s5wn.	103
$300	C&Am m 6s, '89		97
100	sh Lit Sch R		45
100	do	...b60.	45⅛
50	do	...2d.	45
20	do	...s5wn.	45
100	sh Cata Pf		33½
100	do	...s60.	33⅝
100	do	...c.	34
100	sh Leh Nav	...b60.	22⅛
500	do	...2d&int.	22⅜
100	do	...s60wn.	22
200	do	...b60.	22⅛
100	do		22⅜
5	sh Penna R		54⅝
100	do	...s30.	55⅛
12	sh Leh V.Sat'y		56
22	sh Consol'n Bk		41
12	sh Locust Mt		17¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New		100⅝
$3000	C & Am m 6s, '89		96¾
$5000	do		97
$500	Leh 6s, RR l		86
$800	do		86
$4000	Leh 6s, gold l	...ls.	85¼
8	sh Cam & Am		128
50	sh Penna R	...rec.	53
100	sh Leh N		22⅝
100	do	...s30.	22
100	sh 13th & 15th		15

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—J. C. Dennison was arraigned before Alderman Beitler on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The evidence elicited was as follows:—

William Blasius, agent for the Steinway Piano Company, at No. 1006 Chesnut street, testified that the defendant selected an $825 piano, and he gave it to him for $800 on condition that $500 should be paid in cash, and the remainder in ninety days; he went away and returned after bank hours and offered a check; on demurring to take it, he said he would get it endorsed, but failed to do so; the piano was sent to No. 2124 Spring Garden street, and the check taken, and, on presenting it the next day at bank, it was found to be worthless; the piano was taken from Spring Garden street, and found at Ninth and Buttonwood.

Mr Charles S. Austin, paying teller of the National Exchange Bank testified the check was worthless.

Isaac H. Friedenburg, clerk, testified that on the 24th the defendant came to his residence, and stated he had a piano, and wished to get $425 on it, as he had a note to pay; at 9 o'clock he called at the pawn office, Ninth and Buttonwood, and got $305 on it; at 3 o'clock the detectives called, and stated the piano had been stolen.

Held in $1500 bail for a further hearing this day week at 2 o'clock.